SRI VISHNUSAHASRANAMA

WITH

Nirukti 'Slokas

(Etymological Interpretation for each Nama)

together with

English Translation of the Introduction—
Portion only of Sri Parasara Bhatta's Bhashya
Prepared by Sri K. BHASHYAM

Edited by

Sri Uttamur VIRARAGHAVACHARYA

Publishers

The Visishtadvaita Pracharini Sabha (Registered)

7, NATHAMUNI STREET, T' NAGAR MADRAS-17.

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1960

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PREFACE

Sri Parasara Bhattarya's Sri Vishnu Sahasranama Bhashyam, which is named Bhagavad Guna Darpana, is well-known for its depth of exposition and wealth of elucidation. An English translation of it has been a longfelt want. Vidwan Sri Uttamur T. Viraraghavacharya Swami and the late Sri K. Bhashyam had in collaboration met this want.

Bhattarya establishes in his Introduction, i.e., (Upodghata) the sovereign remedy that the Sahasranama Stotra provides to make life worthy. The English Translation of this introductory portion of the Bhashya and along with it the text of the Sahasranama with 'Nirukti' slokas bringing together the various meanings of each Nama and the whole improved and well-arranged so as to help memorising, have been printed. The Visishtadvaita Pracharini Sabha have resolved to present them at once to the public as an initial volume. They hope that the English translation of the main Bhashya (by the late Sri K. Bhashyam) now in manuscript form, will soon be printed and issued to the public.

Madras, 8—10—60.

S. VARADACHARIAR,

President.

गुरुभ्यो नमः

श्रीपरमात्मने नमः॥

श्रीविष्णुसहस्रनामस्तोत्रम्

श्रीभट्टपराशरभाष्यानुसारिनिरुक्तिसहितम्

शुक्काम्बरधरं विष्णुं शशिवणं चतुर्भुजम्। प्रसेश्ववद्तं ध्यायेत् सर्वविद्रोपशन्तये॥१॥ यस्य द्विरद्वक्त्राद्याः पारिषद्याः परइशतम्। विद्रां निद्रान्ति सततं विष्वक्तेनं तमाश्रये॥२॥ व्यासं विसष्ठनप्तारं शक्तः पौत्रमकल्मषम्। पराशरात्मजं वन्दे शुकतातं तपोनिधिम्॥३॥ व्यासाय विष्णुरूपाय व्यासरूपाय विष्णवे। नमो वै ब्रह्मनिधये वासिष्ठाय नमो नमः॥ श्रविकाराय शुद्धाय नित्याय परमात्मने। सदैकरूपरूपाय विष्णवे सर्वजिष्णवे॥४॥ यस्य स्मरणमात्रेण जन्मसंसारबन्धनात्। विमुच्यते नमस्तस्मै विष्णवे प्रभविष्णवे॥६॥ (नमः समस्तभूताना-मादिभूताय भूभृताम्। श्रनेकरूपरूपाय विष्णवे प्रभविष्णवे ॥४॥) श्रों नमो विष्णवे प्रभविष्णवे॥

श्रीवैशाग्यायन उवाच — श्रुत्वा धर्मानशेषेण पावनानि च सर्वशः।
युधिष्ठिरः शान्तनवं पुनरेवाभ्यभाषत ॥ ८ ॥ युधिष्ठिर, उवाच । किमेकं
दैवतं लोके किं वाऽप्येकं परायणम् । स्तुवन्तः कं कमर्चन्तः प्राप्तुयुमिनवाः शुभम् ॥ ९ ॥ को धर्मः सर्वधर्माणां भवतः परमो मतः । किं
जपन् मुच्यते जन्तुर्जन्मसंसारवन्धनात् ॥ १० ॥ श्रीभीध्म उवाच—
जगत्प्रभुं देवदेवमनन्तं पुरुषोत्तमम् । स्तुवन्नामसहस्रेण पुरुषस्सततोतिथतः ॥ ११ ॥ तमेव चार्चयन्नित्यं भक्त्या पुरुषमन्ययम् । ध्यायन् स्तुवन्नमस्यश्च यजमानस्तमेव च ॥ १२ ॥ त्रानादिनिधनं विष्णुं सर्वलोकमहेश्वरम् । लोकाध्यक्षं स्तुवन्नित्यं सर्वदुःखातिगो भवेत् । ब्रह्मण्यं सर्वधर्मंकं

लोकानां कीर्तिवर्धनम् । लोकनाथं महद्भ्तं सर्वभृतभवोद्भवम् ॥१४ ॥एष
मे सर्वधर्माणां धर्मोऽधिकतमो मतः। यद्भक्त्या पुण्डरीकाक्षं स्तवैरर्चेन्नरः सदा ॥१४ ॥ परमं यो महत्तेजः परमं यो महत्तपः। परमं यो महद्द् ब्रह्म
परमं यः परायणम् ॥१६ ॥ पवित्राणां पवित्रं यो मङ्गलानां च मङ्गलम्। दैवतं
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वेदव्यासो महामुनिः । छन्दोऽनुष्टुप् तथा देवो भगवान् देवकीस्रुतः ॥ २१॥
अमृतांश्क्रवो वीजं शक्तिदेविकनन्दनः । त्रिसामा हृदयं तस्य शान्त्यर्थे
विनियुज्यते ॥ २२ ॥ विष्णुं जिष्णुं महाविष्णुं प्रभविष्णुं महेश्वरम् ।
अनेकरूपदैत्यान्तं नमामि पुरुषोत्तमम् ॥ २३ ॥

श्रीविष्णोर्दिव्यसहस्रनामस्तोत्रमहामन्त्रस्य श्रीवेदव्यासो भगवानृषिः। त्रानुष्टुप् छन्दः। श्रीमहाविष्णुः परमात्मा श्रीमन्नारायणो देवता । अमृतांशुद्भवो भानुरिति बीजम् । देवकीनन्दनस्स्रप्टेति शक्तिः । उद्भवः क्षोभणो देव इति परमो मन्त्रः। राङ्खभृन्नन्दकी चक्रीति कीलकम्। शार्क्रधन्वा गदाधर इत्यस्त्रम्। रथाङ्गपाणिरक्षोभ्य इयि नेत्रम्। त्रिसामा सामगस्सामेति कवचम्। आनन्दं परब्रह्मेति योनिः। ऋतुस्सुदर्शनः काल इति दिग्बन्धः । श्रीविश्वरूप इति ध्यानम् । श्रीमहाविष्णुप्रीत्यर्थे जपे विनियोगः॥ ध्यानम् ॥ क्षीरोदन्वत्प्रदेशे शुचिमणिविलसःसै-कते मौंक्तिकानां मालाक्लप्तासनस्थः स्पटिकमणिनिभैमैंकिकैर्मण्डि-ताङ्गः । शुभ्रैरभ्रैरद्रभ्रैरुपरिविरचितैर्मुक्तपीयूषवर्षैरानन्दी नः पुनीया-दरिनलिनगदाराङ्खपाणिर्मुकुन्दः॥ भूः पादौ यस्य नाभिर्वियदसुरिनल-श्चन्द्रस्यौं च नेत्रे कर्णावाशाहिशरो द्यौर्मुखमिप दहनो यस्य वास्तेय-मन्धिः । अन्तःस्थं यस्य विश्वं सुरनरखगगोभोगिगन्धर्वदैत्यैश्चित्रं रंरम्यते तं त्रिभुवनवपुषं विष्णुमीशं नमामि॥ शान्ताकारं भुजगशयनं पद्मनाभं सुरेशं विश्वाकारं गगनसहशं मेघवर्ण शुभाङ्गम्। लक्ष्मी-कान्तं कमलनयनं. योगिहृद्धधानगम्यं वन्दे विष्णुं भवभयहरं सर्वलोकैक-नाथम् ॥ मेघइयामं पीतकौशेयवासं श्रीवत्साङ्कं कौस्तुभोद्गासिताङ्गम् । पुण्योपेतं पुण्डरीकायताक्षं विष्णुं वन्दे सर्वलोकैकनाथम्॥ (सराङ्क्ष्यकं सिकरीटकुण्डलं सपीतवस्रं सरसीरुहेक्षणम् । सहारवक्षःस्थलशोभिकौस्तुभं नमामि विष्णुं शिरसा चतुर्भुजम्॥ छायायां पारिजातस्य हेमिसिहासनोपरि । श्रासीनमम्बुद्दयाममायताक्षमलंकृतम् ॥ चन्द्राननं चतुर्वाहुं श्रीवत्साङ्कितवक्षसम् । किक्मणीसत्यभामाभ्यां सहितं कृष्णमाश्रये॥)

ओं

विश्वं विष्णुर्वषटारो भूतभव्यभवत्प्रभुः।

भूतकुद्भृतभृद्भावो भूतातमा भूतभावनः॥१॥

श्रीविष्णुसहस्रनामनिरुक्तिः

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पूतात्मा परमात्मा च मुक्तानां परमा गतिः। श्रव्ययः पुरुषस्साक्षी क्षेत्रक्षोऽक्षर एव च ॥ २॥

(10) पूतात्मा—शरीरत्वाच जगतः तद्दोषैर्न कदाचन ॥ लिप्यते यः स पूतात्मा न भुक्ते च फलानि यः। (11) परमात्मा—येन मूतान्यात्म-विन्ति नायमन्येन चात्मवान्॥ अतो ह्यात्मेश्वरत्वाच परमात्मा प्रकीर्तितः। (12) मुक्तानांपरमागितः—ब्रह्मसाधर्म्यमापन्ना मुक्तास्तेषां परा गितः॥

मुख्यप्राप्यस्ततक्शोषी मुक्तामां परमा गितः। (13) अभ्ययः — न बीवते च वेकुण्डानमुक्तोऽधस्तादत्तोऽव्ययः॥ (14) पुरुषः — मुक्तेभ्यः स्वातमपर्यम्त प्राप्तात् पुरुष ईरितः। (15) साक्षी—स्वयमामन्दयन् तृप्यन् साक्षी साक्षात्करोति सः॥ (16) क्षेत्रज्ञः — क्षेत्रं तु परमव्योम मुक्तेभ्यो विक्ति नित्यशः। दातुं स्वानुभवं यश्च क्षेत्रज्ञः स तु कथ्यते॥ (17) अक्षरः — सदाऽनुभूयमानोऽपि निस्सीमगुणगौरवात्। मुक्तैः क्षचिन्न क्षरतीत्यक्षरः परिकीर्तितः॥

योर्गो'योगविदां नेता प्रधानपुरुषेश्वरः। नारसिंहवपुः श्रीमान् केशवः पुरुषोत्तमः ॥३॥

उक्तं हि मुक्तंप्राप्यत्वमथोपायत्वमुय्यते । (18) योगः—साक्षान्मोक्षेकहेतृत्वात् योग इत्यभिधीयते ॥ (19) योगविदां नेता—उपायभक्तिनिष्ठा ये ते च योगविदः सताः । तेषां च फलपर्यन्ते नेता निर्वाहकक्ष्व यः ॥ (20) प्रधानपुरुषेश्वरः—बन्धहेतोः प्रधानस्य बध्यमाननृणां च यः । नियामकः सर्वदा स प्रधानपुरुषेश्वरः ॥ (21) नारसिहवपुः—नरवत् सिहवद्वृपं यो विभत्यभयप्रदम् । यथाकामं तु भक्तानां
नारसिहवपुश्च सः ॥ (22) श्रीमान्—विरुद्धाकारवत्त्वेऽपि श्रीमान् सर्वमनोहरः ।(23) केशवः—प्रशस्तनीलकेशत्वात् केशवः परिकीर्तितः ॥
(24) पुरुषोत्तमः—बद्धादिपुरुषेभ्यो यो ह्यत्रुष्टः पुरुषोत्तमः ।

सर्वदश्वेदिशवः स्थाणुर्भूतादिनिधिरव्ययः। संभवो भावनो भर्ता प्रभवः प्रभुरीश्वरः॥ ४॥

(25) सर्वः—चराचरशरीरेषु व्याप्तिमान् सर्व र्रातः॥ (26) शर्वः—स्वशरीरजगद्दुःखं शर्वस्स स्यात् श्रणाति यः। (27) शिवः— श्रुभावहत्वात् भक्तानां शिव इत्यभिधीयते॥ (28) स्थाणुः—संशमय्याशिवं सर्वं विश्रण्यापि शिव बहु। स्वयं न विश्राम्यति यः स स्थाणुः परि-कीर्तितःः (29) भूतादिः—भूतैर्यः प्राणिभिन्तित्यं स्पृहणीवतमत्वतः। उपादानाद्धि भूतादिरुच्यते सुन्दराष्ट्रतिः॥ (30) निधिरुव्ययः—यः सद्याग्रह्ममिव निधेयत्वाश्रिधिः स्मृतः। सदोपभुज्यमानोऽपि कळवाऽ-प्यमुपश्रयात्॥ अञ्ययः स्याभिधेरेतिह्रशेषणमुदाहृतम् । अतोऽच्यशे

निषिरिति होकनाम प्रकीरितम् ॥ (31) संभवः—निधिवद्यातिगृहोऽपि रामकृष्णादिमेदतः । समन्ताह्यहुधा जातः द्वांभवः परिकीर्तितः ॥ (32) भावनः—जिन्त्वोज्जीवयित यो जनान् स्यात् भावनस्तु सः। (34) प्रभवः—देवादिजनवैजात्यात् प्रकृष्टोत्पत्तिमस्वतः । अविद्यादोष-वैधुर्यात् प्रभवः परिकीर्तितः ॥ (35) प्रभुः—ब्रह्मादीनां च सर्वेषां भोग-मोक्षसमर्पणे । समर्थः प्रभुरित्युक्तः सर्वेष्टफलदो मनुः॥ (36) ईश्वरः—मनुष्याद्यवतारेऽपि ब्रह्मादींद्रच प्रयोजने । नियन्ता त्वीश्वरः प्रोक्तः प्राधान्यफलदो मनुः॥

स्वयंभूश्वांभुरादित्यः पुष्कराक्षो महास्वनः। अनादिनिधनो धाता विधाता धातुरुत्तमः॥४॥

(37)स्वयम्ः—भवति स्वच्छया योऽसौ स्वयंभूः परिकीर्तितः.। (38) शंभुः-सौन्दर्यादिगुणानां यो द्याविष्कारेण शं सुस्वम्। पुंसां सम्यग्भावयति स शंभुः परिकीर्त्यते। (39) आदित्यः—निवासः सविता यस्य स आदित्यः प्रकीर्तितः॥ (40) पुष्कराक्षः—अक्षिणी पुण्डरीके व भक्तानुत्रहकारिणी। यस्यासौ पुष्कराक्षः स्याद्ष्ववर्णस्तु पावकः॥ (41) महास्वनः—महान् पूज्यस्त्रयीक्षपः स्वनो यस्य महास्वनः। (42) अनादिनिधनः—नास्ति यस्यादिनिधनम् अनादिनिधनश्च सः। अनादिनिधनोपास्यो नित्ययौवन-विद्यहः। (43) धाता—अचित्समष्टिभूतायां प्रकृतौ चित्समष्टिकम्। गर्भ विध्यात्मकं धत्ते यस्तु धातेति चक्षते। (44) विधाता—तद्वभपरिणामे स्यादाविभवियता स्वयम्। धारणाङ्गीलया यसात् विधाताऽयं प्रकृतितितः। (45) धातुरुक्तमः—यो वै स्याद्वातुरुक्षृष्टः स च स्यात् धातुरुक्तमः॥

अप्रमेयो हृषीकेशः पद्मनाभोऽम्रप्रभुः। विश्वकर्मा मनुस्त्वष्टा स्थविष्ठः स्थविरो भ्रवः॥६॥

(46) अप्रमेयः—ब्रह्मादीनां च करणेनीं मातुमिष शक्यते । द्रुष्टं ह्याचप्रमेयः वचसामप्यगोचरः॥ (47) हृषीकेशः—इन्द्रियाणां नियन्तरवात् हृषीकेशः प्रकीर्तितः। (48) पद्मनाभः—कालात्मकं तु यत्पद्मं

नाभौ यस्य स उच्यते। पद्मनाभइचाष्टवर्णा महासन्तानदो मनुः। (49) अमरप्रभुः—सृष्ट्यादिष्विप देवानामिष्ठकारप्रदानतः। अमरप्रभु-रित्युक्तो नवार्णः सर्वदो मनुः॥विइवकर्मा—विइवञ्च जगतः कर्म व्यपारो यस्य लक्षणम्। प्राक् ब्रह्मसृष्टेकर्द्धं च विश्वकर्मेति कथ्यते। (51) मनुः—संकल्पलवमात्राच्च मननान्मनुरुच्यति॥ (52) त्वष्टा—नामरूपव्याकरणात् त्वष्टा सृष्टस्य गद्यते। (53) स्थविष्टः—बहुभवंइच स्क्ष्माणां स्थूलावस्थन्तया च सः॥ विस्तारवत्त्वाद्यः स्थूतः स्थविष्टः परिकीर्तितः। (53) स्थविरः—कालातन्त्रतया दुग्धद्ध्यादिभ्यो विलक्षणः। विद्यते यः सर्वकालं स्थविरः परिकीर्तितः। (55) भ्रुवः—ग्रप्रच्याव्यस्यस्वरूपात् सद्य योऽसौ भ्रवः स्मृतः॥

अत्राद्यदशाश्वतः कृष्णो कोहिताक्षः प्रतर्दनः। प्रभूतिक्षककुद्धा (ब्धा) म पवित्रं मङ्गळं परम्॥ ७॥

(56) अन्नाद्यः—अन्नाह्यो योऽनिधिष्ठेयो मृत्तिकेव कुलालकैः।(57) शाश्वतः -- श्रव्युच्छिन्नास्ततस्त्वेते सर्गस्थित्यन्तसंयमाः ॥ श्रतः सदा-प्रवाहत्वात् नित्यः शाइवत उच्यते । (58) कृष्णः—एकान्तलीलारसतो निर्वृतः कृष्ण उच्यते ॥ कृषिर्भूवाचकः शब्दो णइच निर्वृतिवाचकः। (59) लोहिताक्षः—रक्तराजीवनयनो लोहिताक्षः प्रकीर्तितः॥ (60) प्रतर्दनः यस्य ब्रह्म क्षत्रंमेवमोदनो भवतस्सदा। प्रतर्दनः स विश्लेयः संहर्तृत्वप्रदो मनुः॥ (61) प्रभूतः—भोगोपकरणं नित्यं निर्मयदि परं पदम्। यस्य तेन समृद्धत्वात् प्रभूत इति कथ्यते ॥ (62) त्रिककुद्धाम— त्रिपाद्विभूतिस्त्रिककुत् सैव स्थानं विशेषतः। यस्य स त्रिककुद्धामा, यद्वा त्रियुगधर्मवाद् ॥ आर्षं निरुक्तमाश्रित्य त्रिककुत् स्यात् त्रिलक्षणः। अस्मिन् पद्मे भिन्ननाम धाम ज्योतिस्खरूपवान्॥ व्याख्यातृणामभि-प्रायो नामैकत्वेऽपि कीर्तितः। ''तथैवासं त्रिककुदो वाराहं रूपमास्थितः॥ त्रिककुत्तेन विख्यातः शरीरस्य प्रमापणात्।" (63) पवित्रम्—गुणस्य विभवानां च रूपस्य च निरन्तरम् ॥ निरूपकस्य सर्वेश्च तन्निरूप्यं खरूप-कम्। अनुप्रबिद्य वसति तत् पवित्रमिति स्मृतम्॥ (64) मङ्गलं परम्— सर्वहेयप्रत्यनीकमन्तानन्द खक्षणम् । बेदान्तपारगं नित्यमुच्यते मङ्गलं परम्॥

ईशानः प्राणदः प्राणो ज्येष्ठः श्रेष्ठः प्रजापतिः। हिरण्यगर्भो भूगर्भो माधवो मधुसूदनः॥८॥

(65) ईशानः—सर्वावस्थासु सर्वेषां व्यवस्थापनशीलतः। वस्तूनां भगवान् साक्षात् ईशानः परिकीर्तितः॥ (66) प्राणदः—स्रिभ्यः परिचर्षादौ बलदः प्राणदः स्मृतः। (67) प्राणः—उज्जीवनस्य हेतृत्वात् नराणां प्राण ईरितः। (68) ज्येष्ठः—सर्वदाऽनुभवेऽप्येतैरदृष्टापारभूतितः। ज्येष्ठः (69)श्रेष्ठः—श्रेष्ठश्च तैर्नित्यं स्तुतत्वाद्भिधीयते॥ (70) प्रजापितः—बद्धादुत्कृष्टतो ये च जायन्ते सूरयः प्रजाः। तेषां यो नित्यसूरीणां पतिस्स स्यात् प्रजापितः॥ (71) हिरण्यगभः—[हिरण्यं परमं धाम हिरण्यस्य समानतः। हिरण्यगभस्स प्रोक्तस्तिस्मन् वसित यस्तदा॥] (72) भूगभः—यस्य भूभरणीयाऽभूत् भूगभाऽनुभवेन सः। (73) माधवः—श्रियः श्रद्धादिनाम्न्याद्व पतिमिधव इष्यते॥] (74) मधुसुदनः—मध्वाख्यमसुरं हन्ति सूरीणां करणं च वा। उपसंहरित स्विसन् मधुंसुदन इप्यते॥

ईश्वरो विक्रमी धन्वी मेधावी विक्रमः क्रमः। त्रमुत्तमो दुराधर्षः कृतज्ञः कृतिरात्मवान्॥९॥

(75) ईश्वरः—ईशनात् रमणाचापि त्वीश्वरः परिकीर्तितः। (76) विक्रमी—विक्रमः पौरुषं प्रोक्तः तद्वत्वात् विक्रमी वुधैः (77) धन्वी—पौरुषानुगुणं शार्क्षं यस्य धन्वी स कथ्यते। (78) मेधावी—निस्सीमभूमानुगुणनित्यसार्वक्ष्यलक्षणा। मेधा यस्यास्ति स प्रोक्तः मेधावीति विचक्षणैः। (79) विक्रमः गमनं पिश्वराजेन यस्य विक्रम उप्यते॥ (80) क्रमः—क्रमणात् क्रमहेतृत्वात् क्रम एवमुदाहृतः। 81 अनुत्तमः—उत्तमो नास्ति यसात् स त्वनुत्तम उदाहृतः] (82) दुराधर्षः—अपानिधिवदक्षोन्थः दुराधर्षः इतीरितः। दुर्विक्तेयगित्यसात् दुराधर्षः प्रकीर्तितः। (83) कृतक्षः—प्राणिभिर्यत् कृतं कर्म तज्क्षात्वा फलदो यतः। पत्रपुष्पादिना तुष्टः कृतक्षो मोक्षदानतः। (84) कृतिः—यसात् प्रसन्नात् सुकृतं तेषां स कृतिरिष्यते॥ प्रयत्नो वा किया वाऽथ कृतिरुक्तः क्रियावताम्। (85) आत्मवान्—एषामात्मशरीरादिनिरासादथ वाऽऽत्मवान्। स्व महिम्न प्रतिष्ठानादात्मवान् अभिधीयते

सुरेद्याः झरणं दार्भ विश्वरेताः प्रजाभवः । अहस्संवक्तरो व्याळः प्रत्ययस्सर्वदर्शनः ॥ १० ॥

(86) सुरेशः—ब्रह्मादीनां फल्गुपदिल्प्सूनां ब्रिदिवौकसाम्। संविधाता सुरेशश्च प्रोच्यते विबुधोत्तमैः॥ (87) शरणम्—आर्तानामार्तिहृन्तृत्वात् शरणं परिकीर्तितः। यदुपासं भयं दुःखं पापं बन्धो न बाधते॥ प्रतिष्ठा च सुखं ब्रानं भवेत् शरणिमत्यतः। (88) शर्म—परमानन्दरूपत्थात् शर्मं हिंसादिमन्धनात्॥ (89) विश्वरेतः—विश्वं रेतो भगवतो विश्वरेता हरिः स्मृतः। ब्रानेप्द्रियादिकं विश्वं परिचर्याधमेव हि॥ यः प्रजानां करोतीति विश्वरेतः। सर्वाश्चेव भवन्तीति प्रजाभव उदाहृतः। (91) अहः—न सन्ति हीना यस्येति त्वहस्स परिकीर्तितः। अनाद्यविद्यानिद्रायां स्वधीहेतुतयाऽप्यहः॥ (92) संवत्सरः—इत्थं तेषु प्रबुद्धेषु वसत्युद्धरणाय यः। सवत्तरः, (22) न्याः प्रतानाः प्रतानाः प्रतानाः करोतियः। (94) प्रत्ययः—योऽसौ प्रत्याययित तान् प्रत्ययः स उदाहृतः॥ (95) सर्वदर्शनः—महिमानं सर्वसहं तेषां दर्शयतीति सः। सर्वदर्शन आस्यातो नवाणां लोचनप्रदः॥

अजस्सर्वेश्वरस्सिद्धस्सिद्धिस्सर्वादिरच्युतः। वृषाकपिरमेयात्मा सर्वयोगविनिस्सृतः॥ ११॥

(96) अजः—प्रत्यर्थिनः खसंप्राप्तौ प्रजानां क्षिपतीत्यजः। (97) सर्वेश्वरः—अशक्तानां च शक्तानां वैरूप्यं शरणैषिणाम्। अश्नुते परिहर्नुं यः स सर्वेश्वर ईरितः॥ (98) सिद्धः—खरूपेणैव भक्तानां सिद्धत्वात्
सिद्ध उच्यते॥ (99) सिद्धिः—ग्रयमेव ह्युपायैश्व सिद्धिः स्यात् साध्यते
यतः। (100) सर्वादिः—सर्वेषां पुरुषार्थानां मूलं सर्वादिरीरितः॥
101 अच्युतः—भक्तेभ्योऽच्युतपूर्वत्वादच्युतः परिकीर्तितः। आश्रितानां
च्युतिर्यसान्नाक्ति सोऽच्युत ईरितः॥ (102) वृषाकपिः—कपिर्वराहः
श्रेष्ठश्च धर्मश्च वृष उच्यते। तस्मात् वृषाकपिः प्रोक्तो वस्मणोंऽभीष्टदो मनुः॥ (103) अमेयात्मा—इयानित्यपरिच्छेद्यसभावात् सर्वतोऽधिकः। अमेयात्मा समुद्दिष्टो ह्यौन्नत्यफलदो मनुः॥ (104) सर्वयोगविनिस्स्तः—सर्वेष्णायैः प्राप्यश्च सर्वयोगविनिस्स्तः।

श्रीविष्णुसहस्रनामस्तोत्रम्

वसुर्वसुमनास्सत्यस्समात्मा संमितस्समः। अमोघः पुण्डरीकाक्षो वृषाकर्मा वृषाकर्मा वृषाकृतिः १२

(105) वसुः—वसतीति वसुस्तेषु प्रीत्या परमया स्वयम्। (106) वसुमनाः—वसुनीव निधौ तेषु मनो यस्यास्ति सर्वदा। सर्वैः वसुमनाः प्रोक्तो मातृवत् पोषको मनुः॥ (107) सत्यः—सत्सु साधुः सत्य इति (108) समात्मा—समात्मा समिवित्ततः। (109) संमितः— मितत्वाच तथा भक्तः संमितः परिकीर्तितः॥ (110) समः—ज्ञानेऽपरिविते चापि समत्वात् सम उच्यते। (111) अमोश्वः—वितथस्पर्शरिहतः स ह्यमोघः प्रकीर्तितः॥ (112) पुण्डरीकाक्षः—पुण्डरीकं परं धाम नित्यमक्षरमव्ययम्। तद्गतानामिक्षभूतः पुण्डरीकाक्षः—पुण्डरीकं परं धाम नित्यमक्षरमव्ययम्। तद्गतानामिक्षभूतः पुण्डरीकाक्षः ईरितः॥ (113) वृषकर्मी—श्रेयस्करं धर्मरूपं कर्म यस्य प्रचक्षते। वृषकर्मितं विख्यातः वृषाकृतिः—धर्मरूपाकृतिर्यस्य स वृषाकृतिः

रुच्यते ॥ तापत्रयाग्निद्ग्धानां सुधेवात्यन्तशीतलम् । रूपं कर्म च यस्यास्ति, वृषकर्मा वृषाञ्चतिः ॥

> रुद्रो बहुशिरा बर्भ्यार्वश्वयोनिश्चुचिश्रवाः। अमृतश्शाश्वतस्थाणुर्वरारोहो महातपाः॥ १३॥

ार्यम् रुद्र उद्दिण्टः सर्वसन्तोषदो मनुः। (116) बहुशिराः—फणाइच बहवो यस्य ,स वै बहुशिरा मतः॥ (117) बभुः—अनन्तरूपो यो धत्ते पृथ्वीं बभुः स ईरितः। (118) विश्वयोनिः—विश्वेषां भेजुषां सेन विश्वयोनिस्तु मिश्रणात्॥ (119) शुचिश्रवाः—भक्तेरुकान्यवश्यं यः श्रणोति स शुचिश्रवाः। (120)अमृतः—जरामृत्योविरणेन ह्यतिने विश्वयोः सविश्वयाः। (120)अमृतः—जरामृत्योविरणेन ह्यतिने विश्वयाः सविश्वयाः। (121) शाश्वतस्थाणुः—भोग्यो ह्यपुनरावृत्त्या भोकुभ्यो रोचते यतः। स्वयं नित्यः सदा योऽसौ शाश्वतस्थाणुरुच्यते। (122) वरारोहः—वर उत्सृष्ट आरोहो यस्य स्वप्राप्तिस्क्षणः। वर्तते स वरारोहः प्रकृष्टस्थानदो मनुः। द्वाविश्वतिश्वतेनैतिर्वरारोहान्तनामभिः। किमेकं दैवत्मिति किमित्येकं परायणम्। इति प्राप्यप्रश्नयुग्मस्योक्तमुत्तरम्ब च। व्यूहीयो

वासुदेवोऽपि व्याख्यातोऽत्रैव संग्रहात्। अथ संकर्षणात्मानं वक्ष्यत्युत्तरनामभिः—(123) महातपाः—महत् पूज्यं तपो ज्ञानं यस्येति स महातपाः।

सर्वगस्सर्वविद्धानुर्विष्वक्सेनो जनार्दनः। वेदो वेदविद्यङ्गो वेदाङ्गो वेदवित् कविः॥१४॥

(124) सर्वगः -धारयन् संहतान् सर्वान् गच्छतीति स सर्वगः॥ (125) सर्ववित्—प्रद्यम्नत्वे तु कार्याणि लभतृ यः स सर्ववित्। (126) भानुः—भानुस्सर्वस्य भातीति निर्माणेऽप्यविकारतः॥ (127) विष्वक-सेनः—इनेन स्वामिना साकं वर्तते सेन इत्ययम्। विष्वङ् रक्ष्यो जनोऽस्यासावनिरुद्धस्तर्थेरितः। (128) जनार्दनः—भक्तविद्वेषिणां तूर्णं मर्दनात् स जन्नार्दनः। (129) वेदः—संकर्षणत्वे शास्त्रार्थप्रदत्वात् वेद ईरितः। (130) वेदवित्—असंशयविष्यसि वेदार्थं वेत्ति वेदवित्। (131) अव्यङ्गः –शिक्षाव्याकरणाद्यङ्गेनं हीनोऽव्यङ्ग उच्यते॥ (132) वेदाङ्गः—यस्य वेदोऽनन्तशास्त्रोऽप्यङ्गम्, वेदाङ्ग एव सः (133) वेदवित्—वेदैवेंद्यतया वेदस्तदर्थो धर्म उच्यते। तदनुष्ठापनान्नित्यं प्रद्यम्नो वेदवित् स्मृतः। (134) कविः—स एव कान्तदर्शित्वात् कविरित्युच्यते बुधैः॥

लोकाध्यक्षस्सुराध्यक्षो धर्माध्यक्षः कृताकृतः। चतुरात्मा चतुर्व्यूहश्चतुर्देषृश्चतुर्भुजः॥ १४॥

135, 136, 137 लोकाध्यक्षः – सुराध्यक्षः – धर्माध्यक्षः — धर्माधिकारिणो लोकाः, तदाराध्यास्सुरास्तथा। धर्मस्तत्साधनम्, तेषामध्यक्षः
स्यात् त्रिनामवान् ॥ लोकाध्यक्षः सुराध्यक्षो धर्माध्यक्ष इति क्रमात् ।
अनिरुद्धः स विज्ञेयो लोकाध्यक्षादिनामवान् ॥ (138) कृताकृतः —
अनित्यनित्यफलदौ प्रवर्तकिनवर्तकौ। धर्मी यस्य स्वरूपं स कृताकृत
इतीरितः ॥ (139) चतुरात्मा—वासुदेवादिरूपत्वात् चतुरात्मिति कथ्यते
(140) चतुर्व्यूहः — जायत्स्वप्रसुषुप्त्यादि व्यूहावस्थाचतुष्ट्यम्। एतद्विचिष्टमूर्तित्वात् चतुर्व्यूह इतीरितः। (141) चतुर्द्धः — दंष्ट्राचतुष्क-

युक्तत्वात् चतुर्देष्ट् इति स्मृतः। महापुरुषरूपत्वात् (142) चतुर्भुजः— परः स स्यात् चतुर्भुजः।

भ्राजिष्णुर्भोजनं भोका सहिष्णुर्जगदादिजः। अनघो विजयो जेता विद्वयोनिः पुनर्वसुः॥१६॥

(144) भ्राजिष्णुः—उपासितृभ्यो भ्राजिष्णुः स्वव्रकाशनशिक्तः। (144) भोजनम्—सुस्तेन भोजनं प्राहुयों भक्तरनुभूयते। (145) भोका—भोकाऽर्पितस्य भोकृत्वात, भोका स्याद्दैमृतस्य वा॥ (146) सिहष्णुः—प्रागूर्द्वं संचितानां च वृद्धया च करणैः सदा। कृतानां सर्वथा तेषां निषेधविधिशासनम्। अतीत्य क्रियमाणानाम् श्रसत्सेवानु-सिधनाम् (स्वावक्षानिन्दनात्मनाम्?। सर्वसहेन स्वनापि दुस्सहानां विशेषतः। स्वभक्तविषयाणां च निर्मर्यादानामिहैनसाम् । सहनैक-स्वशिक्तवान् सहिष्णुरिति विश्रुतः॥ वर्णितोऽभूत् व्यूहमेदःः विभवस्तु प्रतन्यते—(147) जगदादिजः—जगतामादिभूतासु मूर्तिष्वन्यतमत्वतः। जातत्वात् विष्णुरूपेण प्रोच्यते जगदादिजः॥ (148) अनघः—पाप-प्रतिस्पर्धनघः (149) विजयः—विजयो जगतां जयी॥ (150) नेता—स्वाभिप्राये स्थापयिता जेता स्याद्विधिशङ्करौ। (151) विश्वयोनिः—विश्वयं तत्कार्यवर्गः स्यात् योनिस्तस्य तु कारणम्। ब्रह्मादिमुखतो यः स्व विश्वयोनिरितीरितः। (152) पुनर्वसुः—ब्रह्मादिष्वपि देवेषु ह्यन्तरात्म-तयाऽप्यसौ। पुनर्निवसनान्नित्यं पुनर्वसुरुदाहृतः।

उपेन्द्रो वामनः प्रांशुरमोघइशुचिरूर्जितः। अतीन्द्रस्संग्रहस्सर्गो धृतात्मा नियमो यमः॥१७॥

(153) उपेन्द्रः—इन्द्रस्याप्यनुज्ञत्वेन जातक्क्षोपेन्द्र उच्यते ॥ (154) वामनः—इष्ट्या स्वकान्त्या वामानि सुखानि नयतीति सः । बामनःस्यात् (155) प्राशुः—व्यप्तिमत्त्वात् प्रांशुश्च परिकीर्तितः ॥ (156) अमोघः—बलेक्च वासवस्यापि कृतार्थीकरणात् समम् । मानातीतप्रभाव-त्वात् अमोघः परिकीर्तितः । न मोघं चेष्टितं यस्य सोऽमोघः परिकितितः । (157) शुचिः—स्वयंकृतोपकारेषु यत्किञ्चत्युपिकयाम् । अन-

पेक्ष्य स्थितो योऽसौ क्रुचिःस्यात् धर्मदो मनुः। (158) ऊर्जितः—ऊर्जी बलं नित्यमस्य संजितित्यूर्जितः स्मृतः॥ (159) अतीन्द्रः—इन्द्रानु-जत्वेऽप्येश्वर्यादतीतोऽतीन्द्र उच्यते। (160) संग्रहः—भक्तेरप्यप्रयत्नेन संग्राह्यस्संग्रहः स्मृतः॥ (161) सर्गः—ब्रह्मादिभ्यः सञ्चते यः सर्ग तं परिचक्षते (162) धृतात्मा—येनात्मानो धृता नित्यं स धृतात्मिति कीर्त्यते॥(163) नियमः—नियम्यते जगत्-येन नियमः स उदीरितः। (164) यमः—अकण्टकं चानुकूलं यच्छ्नतीत्यिखलं यमः॥

वेद्यो वैद्यस्पदायोगी वीरहा माध्नवो मधुः। अतीन्द्रियो महामायो महोत्साहो महाबलः॥१८॥

(165) वेद्यः—सर्वेदच वेदितुं दाक्यः मौलभ्यात् वेद्य ईरितः। (166) वेद्यः—वेदितृणां भवाख्यस्य गदस्य विनिवर्तनीम्। विद्यामधीते वेदिति यो वेद्यः समुदाहृतः (167)) सदायोगी—चिकित्सायां जागरूकः सदायोगीति कथ्यते ॥ (168) वीरहा—खध्यानभञ्जकान् वीरान् हन्ति यः स तु वीरहा । (169) माधवः—मा विद्या च हरेः प्रोक्ता तस्याः स्वामी धवः स्मृतः। तस्मान्माधवनामाऽसौ ब्रह्मविद्याप्रदो मनुः। मौनात् ध्यानाच योगाच माधवः परिकीर्तितः॥ (170) मधुः—भक्तेभ्यो लब्धविद्येभ्यः स्वदमानतया मधुः। (171) अतीन्द्रियः—ज्ञानोपकरणवा-तमितकान्तो ह्यतीन्द्रियः (172) महामायः—माया यस्याप्रपन्नानां सर्वेषामस्ति मोहनी। महामायः स विज्ञेयो वस्वर्णे मनुरुज्वलः॥ (173) महोत्साहः—महदुत्सहनं यस्य ह्येद्वर्यं कर्तृलक्षणम्। महोत्सान्हस्स विज्ञेयो मनुरैइवर्यदायकः॥ (174) महावलः—कर्त्रन्तरानपेक्षो यः सुरुटेः स स्यान्महावलः।

महाबुद्धिमेहावीयों महाशक्तिमेहाद्युतिः। अनिर्देश्यवपुः श्रीमानमेयात्मा महाद्रिधृत्॥ १९॥

(175) महावुद्धिः—महावुद्धिर्महत् ज्ञानं खरूपं यस्य स स्मृतः॥ (176) महावीर्यः—हेतौ सित विकारित्वेऽप्यविकारित्वलक्षणम् । महद्धि वीर्यं यस्येति महावीर्यश्च स स्मृतः॥ (177) महाराक्तिः— राक्तिश्च महती यस्य महाराक्तिस्स कीर्तितः। (178) महाद्यतिः—

तेजोऽनपेक्षारूपं स्वं महद्यस्य महाद्युतिः ॥ 179) अनिर्देश्यवपुः—श्नानादि-षाङ्गुण्यमयमुपमानविवर्जितम् । वपुर्यस्यास्ति तेजिष्ठमनिर्देश्यवपुर्हि सः ॥ (180) श्रीमान्—दिव्यभूषणसंपद्भिर्युक्तः श्रीमान् सदा स्मृतः । (181) श्रमेयात्मा—सिन्धुगम्भीरभावो यो ह्यमेयात्मा स कीर्तितः ॥ (182) महाद्रिधृत्—महान्तं मन्दरं यो हि धृतवान् स महाद्रिधृत् ।

> महेष्वासो महीभर्ता श्रीनिवासः सतां गतिः। अनिरुद्धः सुरानन्दो गोविन्दो गोविदैांपतिः॥ २०॥

(183) महेष्वासः—महेष्वासः स विज्ञेयः चण्डकोदण्डमण्डितः॥ (184) महीभर्ती—धरणिधृतिलीलस्स महीभर्तेति. शब्दते। (185) श्रीनिवासः—मथनानीतलक्ष्मीवान् श्रीनिवासः स ईरितः॥ (186) सतांगितः—प्रणतानां प्रियकरः सतां गितिरहोच्यते। (187) अनिरुद्धः— अनन्तचेष्टायुक्तत्वात् अनिरुद्ध उदाहृतः॥ (188) सुरानन्दः— सुरानन्दः सुरान् सर्वान् आनन्दयित यः सदा। (189) गोविन्दः— गवां स्तुतिगिरां विन्दो गोविन्दः स उदाहृतः॥ (190) गोविदां पितः— गावो वेदिगरः प्राज्ञाः गोविदः तत्सुपालनात्। गोविदां पितरिहिष्टो वेदिवद्धत्प्रदो मनुः

मरीचिर्दमनो हंसः सृपर्णो भुजगोत्तमः। हिरण्यनाभः सुत्रपाः पद्मनाभः प्रजापितः॥ २१॥

(191) मरीचि:—अन्धेभ्योऽपि च जन्तुभ्यो हंसरूपावतारतः। प्रकाशितखरूपत्वात् मरीचिरिति कथ्यते ॥ (192) दमनः—भवतापस्य दमनात् कान्त्या दमन ईरितः। (193) हंसः—हन्ता संगस्य हसित गच्छतीति मनोहरम्। हंसः। (194) सुपर्णः—शोभनपर्णत्वात् सुपर्ण इति कथ्यते। संसारपारनयनात् सुपर्ण इति वा मतः॥ (195) भुजगोत्तमः—प्रादुभविषु प्रथमः पद्मनाभोऽथ त्च्यते। भुजगस्योत्तमः शेषी भुजगोत्तम उच्यते॥ (196) हिरण्यनाभः—हिरण्यनाभः सौन्दर्यनाभिर्यस्थेति स स्मृतः (हिरण्यानाभो हेमाद्रिकर्णिकाभोजनाभिकः?)। (197) सुतपाः—तपो बुद्धः, सैव तनुर्यस्यासौ सुतपाः स्मृतः॥ (198)

पद्मनाभः—पार्थिवं (१) भूरिपद्मं तु नाभावष्ट्रदलं महत् । यस्य हेममयी दिव्या कर्णिका मंसीरुच्यते । यस्य नाभौ तदुत्पत्तिः पद्मनाभः स उच्यते । (199) प्रजापितः—नैमित्तिके तु यत्सृष्टाः प्रजा ब्रह्ममुखास्तथा । तेषां चैष पतिः स्वामी प्रजापितिरहोच्यते ।

अमृत्युस्तर्वदक् सिंहस्तन्धाता सन्धिमान् स्थिरः। अज़ो दुर्मर्षणः शास्ता विश्वतातमा सुरारिहा ॥ २२ ॥

(200) अमृत्युः—नारसिंहमथ स्तौति स्र्वमृत्युनिवारणम् । मृत्यो-विरोधिरूपो यो मृत्युमृत्युस्करपतः । अमृत्युरिति तं प्राहुः सप्ताणीं मृत्युनाशकः ॥ (201) सर्वदृक् —अनुकूलान् तटस्थांश्च प्रतिकृलानिप स्वयम् । नियन्तुं च यथायोग्यं यः पश्यित स सर्वदृक् ॥ (202) सिंहः—रिपुद्धिपानां निष्पेषभीषणः सिंह उच्यते । (203) संधाता—प्रह्लादाद्येश्च संधाता संश्लेषकरणाच सः ॥ (204) संधिमान् —प्रह्लादाद्येनित्य-संधियस स्यात् संधिमान् स्मृतः । (205) स्थिरः—अपचारे उप्यचात्य-त्वात् संधाने स्थिर उच्यते ॥ (206) अजः—स्तंभजत्वात् इनरवत् अजातत्वादजः स्मृतः । (207) दुर्मर्पणः—दुष्करं मर्षणं यस्य परैर्दुर्मर्पणः स्मृतः ॥ (208) शास्ता—समस्तान् कण्टकान् शास्तीत्यतः शास्तेति कीर्त्यते । (209) विश्वतातमा—विस्मयेन श्रुतं देवैः सेंहं यस्याप-दानकम्। शीलं तैर्विश्रतात्मा स महाकीर्तिप्रदो मनुः। (210) सुरारिहः—हरण्यकिशपोर्हन्ता कीर्त्यते स सुरारिहा ॥

गुरुर्गुरुतमो धाम सत्यः सत्यपराक्रमः , निमिषोऽनिमिषः स्रग्वी वाचस्पातिरुदारधीः ॥ २३ ॥

(211) गुरुर्गुरुतमो—अथ मत्स्यावतारस्य प्रस्तावस्तु प्रतन्यते। अशेषविद्याचार्यत्वात् स्मृतो गुरुतमो गुरुः॥ (212) धाम—चराचरा-धारतया धामेति परिचक्षते। (213) सत्यः—मन्वादिष्विप साधुत्वात् सत्य इत्यक्षिधीयते॥ (214) सत्यपराक्रमः—वृत्तिर्द्यकैतवा यस्य सस्यात् सत्यपराक्रमः। (215) निमिषः—विरोधिनः सतां योऽसौ नेक्षते निमिषश्च सः॥ (216) अनिमिषः—सद्रक्षणे जागरूकः स्मृतो द्यनिमिषश्च

सः। (217) स्नग्वी—परत्वस्चिनी या च वैजयन्तीति कीर्तिता। तया स्नजा नित्ययोगात् स्नग्वीति परिकीर्त्यते। (218) वाचस्पतिः—वेदोपबृंहणात् वाचस्पतिर्मास्यपुराणतः॥ (219) उदारधीः—सर्वोप-जीव्यसार्वश्यादुच्यते स उदारधीः।

अथणीर्त्रामणीः श्रीमान् न्यायो नेता समीरणः। सहस्रमूर्धा विश्वात्मा सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात्॥ २४॥

(220) अश्रणीः—महोदारतया भक्तान् अश्विमं पिह्वमं पदम्। नयतीत्यग्रणीः प्रोक्तो अक्तमोक्षप्रदो मनुः। (221) ग्रामणीः—ग्रामं समाजं स्रीणां नयित ग्रामणीइच सः॥ (222) श्रीमान् –मत्स्यरूपाव-तारेऽपि श्रीमान् कमलनेत्रतः। (223) न्यायः—न्यायो हि युक्तकारित्वात् भक्तेष्वेष विशेषतः॥ (224) नेता—भक्तेर्नियुक्तं यत् कर्म नेता तत्करणादपि। (225) समीरणः—भक्तेष्टचेष्टाशील्वात् समीरण इदा-हृतः॥ (226) सहस्रमूर्धा—सहस्रशन्दो ह्यानन्त्यलक्षकः समुदाहृतः। सहस्रमूर्धी सोऽनन्तिशरस्तः कीर्त्यते ततः। सहस्रमूर्धी स स्याद्वा पुंस्काद्यक्तनामवान्। (227) विश्वातमा—आभ्याञ्च ज्ञानकर्मभ्यां विश्वातमा व्यापनात् स्मृतः॥ (228) सहस्राक्षः (229) सहस्रपात्—अक्षिपादपदे ज्ञानकर्मेन्द्रयिनदर्शके। तेनानन्तज्ञानकर्मी सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात्।

आवर्तनो निवृत्तात्मा संवृतः संप्रमर्दनः। अहस्संवर्तको विहरिनलो धरणीधरः॥ २४॥

(230) आवर्तनः—संसाराष्यघटीयन्त्रे परिवर्तनशीलतः। चक्रवच विशेष्मावर्तन इतीरितः॥ (231) निवृत्तात्मा—त्रिपाद्विभूतिकत्वेन दिवभूतितः। उद्गतात्मस्वरूपत्वात् निवृत्तात्मिति कथ्यते॥ (232) संवृतः—तामसानां तु मूढानां गूढत्वात् संवृतः म्मृतः। (233) । मर्दनः—तमसो विद्यया सम्यक् मर्दनात् संप्रमर्दनः॥ (234) वंवर्तकः—अहर्लक्षितकालस्य परिवृत्तेश्च साधनम्। अहस्संवर्तक प्राद्धवेदान्तपारगाः॥ (235) विहः—विश्वस्य देशरूपेण वहनात् च्यते। (236) अनिलः—बद्धादेरननात्योऽसावनिलः परिकीर्तितः॥ 237) धरणीधरः—भूतधात्र्याश्च धरणेधरिणात् धरणीधरः।

सुप्रसादः प्रसन्नात्मा विश्वसृग्विश्वभुग्विभुः। सत्कर्ताभसत्कृतस्साधुर्जह्यारायणो नरः॥ २६॥

(238) सुप्रसादः—प्रसादपरमत्वाच सुप्रसादः प्रकीर्तितः॥ (239) प्रसन्नत्मा—अवाप्तसर्वकामत्वात्, रागादिरहितं मनः। यस्यास्ति स प्रसन्नात्मा चित्ततुष्टिप्रदो मनुः॥ (240) विश्वसृक् —विश्वं जगत् सज्जित यो विश्वसृक् स प्रकीर्तितः। (241) विश्वभुग्विभुः—स सृष्टं व्याप्य वै भुञ्जन् पालयन् विश्वभुग्विभुः॥ (242) सत्कर्ता —सत्कर्ता च स विश्वेयः सज्जन्प्रतिपूजकः। (243) सत्कृतः—अर्चादिभिः सज्जनैर्यः पूजितः सत्कृतः स्मृतः॥ (244) साधुः—सेवां सार्थ्यदृत्याद्यां साधुः साध्यतीति सः। (245) जहः—अभक्तेष्वात्ममाहात्म्यनिह्नतेर्जह्नरूच्यते॥ (246) नारायणः—अन्तर्वहिश्च तत् सर्वं व्याप्य नारायणः स्मृतः। (247) नरः—रः क्षयो यस्य न द्यस्ति स नरः समुदाहतः॥

असंख्येयोऽप्रमेयात्मा विशिष्टिशिष्टरुच्छुचिः। 🔅 सिद्धार्थस्सिद्धसङ्कल्पस्सिद्धिदस्सिद्धिसाधनः॥ २७॥

(249) असंख्येयः—अगण्यनरसंघो यः सोऽसंख्येयः प्रकीर्तितः। (249) अप्रमेयात्मा—एकैकशोऽप्रमेया या ह्यसंख्याता विभूतयः। तासां चैवाप्रमेयात्मा व्यापनात् बहिरन्ततः। ॥ (250) विशिष्टः— विस्रक्षणो विशिष्टो यस्सर्वास्ताननपेक्ष्य सः॥ (251,252) शिष्ट- कृच्छुचिः—स्वानुकूलशुभान कुर्वन् स्वसंबन्धेन तान् स्वयम्। अना-धेयमहादीप्तिः शिष्टकृच्छुचिरच्यते॥ (253) सिद्धार्थः—सिद्धाः प्राप्ता यस्य सर्वे ह्यर्थाः सिद्धार्थ ईरितः। अवाप्तसर्वकामो वा सिद्धार्थ इति कथ्यते॥ (254) सिद्धसंकल्पः—सत्यसङ्खल्पवस्त्राच्च सिद्धसङ्कल्प ईरितः। (255) सिद्धदः—सिद्धदः साधकेभ्यो यो ह्यणिमाद्यष्टसिद्धदः। (256) सिद्धदः—तिसध्देश्चापि हेत्रत्वात् सिध्दसाधनः ईरितः।

वृषाही वृषभो विष्णुर्वृषपर्वा वृषोदरः। वर्धनो वर्धमानश्च विविक्तश्श्रुतिसागरः॥ २८॥

(257) वृषाई।—वृषो हि धर्मस्तद्रूपमहर्यस्य दिनं स्मृतम् । प्रथमाभिगमाहाख्यं वृषाही सप्रकीर्तितः। (258) वृषभः—अभिगच्छद्भक्तः जनान् सुधावर्षणतोऽन्वहम् । वृषभश्व समाख्यातः सिश्चन् भयहरो मनुः । (259) विष्णुः—विष्णुः स्याद्विनाभावाद्वयाप्यव्यापकभावतः॥ (260) वृषपर्वा—वृषाः वाणिश्रमा धर्माः पर्वण्यापेहणे तु ते । यस्य सन्ति सदा सोऽयं वृषपर्वा प्रकीर्तितः॥ (261) वृषोदरः—भक्तेरुपाहृतां पूजा-मुपहारांश्च धर्मतः। कृत्वोदरे यो जयित स वृषोद्दर उच्यते॥ (262) वर्धनः—मातृवज्जठरे कृत्वा भक्तान् वर्धयित स्वयम्। वर्धनः प्रोच्यते नित्यं सप्ताणीं वृद्धिदो मनुः॥ (263) वर्धमानः—वर्धयंस्तान् स्वयमपि वर्धमानश्च वर्धनः। (264) विविक्तः—लोकोत्तरादिवृत्तान्तात् स्वकान्तादुणवृंहितात्। विविक्त इति विख्यातः पावनत्वप्रदो मनुः। (265) श्रुतिसागरः—नदीनां साबर इव स्वगुणोक्तिविधाजुषाम्। श्रतीनामवः सानत्वात् कथ्यते श्रुतिसागरः।

सुभुजो दुर्धरो वाग्मी महेन्द्रो वसुदो वसुः। नैकरूपो वृहद्रुपः शिपिविष्टः प्रकाशनः॥ २९॥

(266) सुभुजः—प्रपन्नभरणे धुर्यभुजो यः सुभुजस्तु सः॥ (267) दुर्घरः—परैर्दुविरवेगो यो दुर्घरः स च कथ्यते। (268) वाग्मी—वेदलक्षणवक्तृ (वाक?) त्वात् वाग्मी प्रियहितोक्तितः॥ (269) महेन्द्रः—परमैश्वर्यवत्वेव महेन्द्र इति शब्यते। (270) वसुदः—वसुदोन धनदानाच धनायद्भयो विशेषतः। (271) वसुः—सर्वस्य वसुरूपत्वात् (वासुदेवः सर्वमिति?)धनं यस्माद्ससुस्ततः। (272) नैकरूपः—यस्सदा बहुरूपद्म नैकरूपस्स कीर्तितः॥ तत्तज्ञनक्षानयोग्यं रूपं यस्य विशेषतः। नैकरूपः समुद्दिष्टः सर्वप्रत्ययगोचरः॥ (273) बृहद्रूपः—व्याप्नवत् यस्य रूपं तु बृहद्रूपस्स कीर्तितः। (274) शिपिविष्टः—शिपयो रश्मयः प्रोक्ताः व्याप्य तेप्वपि वर्तनात्। शिपिविष्टस्समाख्यातः सूर्येन्द्रग्न्यादिरूपवत्। (275) प्रकाशनः—विश्वरूपं दिदक्षुभ्यः पार्थादिभ्यो विशेषतः। रूपं प्रकाशयति यस्स प्रकाशन ईरितः।

ओजस्तेजोद्युतिधरः प्रकाशात्मा प्रतापनः । ऋद्यस्पष्टाक्षरो मन्त्रश्चनद्रांशुभिस्करचुतिः ॥ ३० ॥

(276) ओजस्तेजोद्यतिधुरः—असाधारणसामर्थ्यं बलमोजः प्रच-क्षते । पराभिभवसामर्थ्यं तेजश्च परिप्रक्यते । कीर्तिर्वा द्युतिरीज्ज्वस्यं तानि धत्ते च यः सदा। श्रोजस्तेजोद्यतिधरो ह्यक्नामा प्रकीर्तितः। (277) प्रकाशात्मा मूर्वैरिप सदा सम्यक् प्रतिपन्नस्वभाववान्। यस्तु स्यात् स प्रकाशात्मा। (278) प्रतापनः—तीक्ष्णभावः प्रतापनः। (279) ऋदः—पार्वणो जलधियद्वत् वृद्धिमान् ऋद उच्यते॥ (280) स्पष्टाक्षरः—स्पष्टीकृताश्च वेदाणी यसमात् स्पष्टाक्षरस्ततः। (281) मन्तः—मन्तारं त्रायत इति मन्त्रश्चाप्यभिधीयते॥ (282) चन्द्रांशुः—कृमहारिमहाह्वादतेजस्करतयाऽपि च। मन्तृणामेव चन्द्रांशुराह्वादफलदो मनुः॥ (283) पर्णभावाभिभवलक्षणद्यतिमांश्च यः। स भास्करद्यतिः प्रोक्तो नेत्रवैमल्यदो मनुः॥

अमृतांशुद्भवो भानुइशशबिन्दुस्सुरेश्वरः। औषधं जगतस्सेतुस्सत्यधर्मपराक्रमः॥ ३१॥

(284) अमृतांश्द्भवः—सर्वतापहरस्येव मृतसञ्जीवनस्य च अमृतोंशोहि तज्जत्वादमृतांश्द्भवः स्मृतः ॥ (285) भानुः—रवेस्तेज-स्करत्वाच भानुरित्यभिधीयते । (286) शशविन्दुः—शशः प्रुतगितः प्रोक्तो विन्दुस्तस्य निवर्तकः । कौटिल्यगितिविध्वंसी शशिविन्दुस्दाहृतः । (287) सुरेश्वरः—धर्ता ऋजुगतीनां यः स सुरेश्वर ईरितः ॥ (288) श्रौषधम्—भवतीव्रविषं हर्ता द्यौषधं यस्स उच्यते । (289) जगतस्सेतुः—निरोधात् जगतस्सेतुस्सद्सद्वर्गसंगतेः ॥ (290) सत्यधर्मपराक्रमः—सत्या द्यवितथा धर्मा गुणा यस्य पराक्रमः । चेष्टितानि च सन्तीति सत्यधर्मपराक्रमः ॥

भूतभव्यभवन्नाथः पवनः पावनोऽनलः। कामहा कामकृत् कान्तः कामः कामप्रदः प्रभुः॥ ३२॥

(291) भूतभव्यभवन्नाथः—ऐश्वर्यं खाग्यमथ वा त्रिषु कालेषु यस्य सः । भूतभव्यभवन्नाथः इत्युक्तस्सद्भिरादरात् ॥ (292) पवनः—यतः स्वयं तु सर्वत्र प्रवहत्येष नित्यशः । प्रवाहः पवनस्तसात् कथ्यते नेगदो मपुः ॥ (293) पावनः—यः स्वसंबन्धिगङ्गादीन् पावयेत् लीकपावनान् । स पावन इति स्थातः पावनत्वप्रदो मनुः॥ (294) अनसः—अपयिशो हि भक्तेभ्योऽप्युपकृत्य पुनःपुनः । त्रानुप्रहं यः करोति स्रोऽनलः परिकीर्तितः॥ (295) कामहा—पुंसां स्वर्शिनां बोऽसी स्युहां च विषयान्तरे। हतवान कामहा श्रोकः। सर्वाशापूरको मनुः॥ (296) कामहत्—स्वपादपद्ये रागादिकरणात् कामहत् स्मृतः। (297) कान्तः—सौन्दयीदिगुणैः कान्तः (298) कामः—काणो भृशमनोहरः॥ (299) कामप्रदः—स्वकामश्चुद्रकामेभ्यो यथार्हं काम्यदानतः। काम-प्रदस्तमाच्यातो ह्यष्टाणौं मनुरुत्तमः॥ (300) प्रभुः—सर्वेषां चित्त-हरणे प्रभुः प्रभवतीति सः।

युगादिरुद्युगावर्ता नैकमायो महारानः। अदृश्योऽव्यक्तरूपश्च सहस्रजिदनन्तजित् ३३॥

(301) युगादिकत् — त्यग्नोधशायी भगवान् पुराणपुरुषोत्तमः । करोत्यादि युगस्यान्तं स युगादिकदीरितः । (302) युगावर्तः — धर्मन्यस्थया स्वस्य युगाद्यावर्तनान्मुद्धः । युगावर्तः समाख्यातः कालंकप्रविदेशे हरिः । (303) नैकमायः — मुग्धार्भकत्वरूपेण जगिन्नभैरणाद्यि । वटैकपत्रशयनात् निरालम्बजले मुद्धः । अनन्ताश्चर्यसंयुक्तो नैकमायस्तु स स्मृतः । (304) महाशानः — भुवनानां निगरणात् महाशान इतीरितः । (305) अदृश्यः — अतक्येवृत्तान्ततया जगतः प्रलयेऽपि यः । न लभ्य-श्चित्तत्यमानोऽपि सोऽदृश्य इति कथ्यते (306) व्यक्तरूपः — महाजले संचरतो मार्कण्डेयस्य धीमतः । दृश्यो यो व्यक्तरूपत्वात् दिव्यविग्रह्धारणात् । (307) सहस्रजित् — सहस्रयुगसंख्याकं कल्पं स त्वान्तमेव हि । शयान एव जयित सहस्रजिदिति स्मृतः । (308) अनन्तजित् — मितस्य शिशुक्रपस्य कदाचित् कश्चिदेव च । कथिश्चद्विधनिस्ति मिहस्नः परमात्मनः । तस्यादनन्तजिदिति वस्रणों जयदो मनुः ॥

इष्टोऽविशिष्टिश्चिष्टः शिखण्डी नहुषी वृषः। क्रोधहा क्रोधकृत् कर्ता विश्वबाहुर्महीधरः॥ ३४॥

(309) इष्टः (310) अविशिष्टः—इष्टोऽविशिष्टः कथितः सर्वः स्थणतत्परः। (311) शिष्टेष्टः—मार्कण्डेयद्विजादीनां पण्डितेष्वप्रयायि-नाम्। उत्कृष्टपुरुषार्थत्वेनेष्टः शिष्टेष्ट उच्यते। (312) शिखण्डी— अत्यप्रधृष्यमैश्वर्य परं , यत्तेज आस्थितम् । तिन्छलण्डं तु यस्यास्ति तं शिलण्डीति चक्षते । 313) नहुषः—जीवान् स्वमायया नित्यं नहुषो नह्यतीति सः । (314) वृषः—सागरस्योदरे नित्यं वसन् अमृतरूपया । स्वदेहकान्त्या वाचापि सम्यगाश्वासयन् मृहुः । बहुदाः सिश्चिति तु यः वृषः स परिप्रक्यते । (315) कोधहा—काश्यपस्य प्रार्थनया यः क्रोधं क्षत्रहानिदम् । हतवान् कोधहा प्रोक्तः षडणः कोधनाद्यकः । (316) कोधकृत्—कोधकृत् क्षत्रियेभ्यो यः पुरा कोधं करोति सः ॥ (317) कर्ता—कृद्धतोः कार्ववीर्यस्य च्छेत्ता कर्तेति दान्यते । (318) विश्वबाद्यः— विश्वसमै यस्य बाद्य स विश्वबाद्यः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ (319) महीधरः— भारावतरणं कृत्वा गां धत्ते स महीधरः।

अंच्युतः प्रथितः प्राणः प्राणदो वासवानुजः। अपानिधिरधिष्ठानमप्रमत्तः प्रतिष्ठितः॥ ३४॥

(320) अच्युतः—च्यवनोत्पत्तियुक्तेषु ब्रह्मेन्द्रवरुणादिषु । यस्माम्न च्यवते स्थानात् तस्मात् सङ्घीत्यंतेऽच्युतः ॥ साधम्येणावतारेऽपि ब्रह्मेन्द्रवरुणादिभिः । न स्वैश्वर्यात् प्रच्युतो यः सोऽच्युतः परिकीर्तितः ॥ (321) प्रथितः—अच्युतत्वेन लोकेऽस्मिन् प्रख्यातः प्रथितः स्मृतः । (322) प्राणः—पुंसां जीवितरूपत्वात् प्राण इत्यभिधीयते ॥ (323) प्राणदः—मरुतां बलदानाद्धि समुद्रमथने भृद्राम् । प्राणदृश्च समुद्रिष्टः कूर्मरूपतया हि सः (324) वासवानुजः—वासवस्यानुजत्वेन जातत्वात् वासुवानुजः ॥ (325) अपांनिधिः—ग्रपां निधिर्मथ्यमानमहार्णविधारणात् । (326) अधिष्ठानम्—भ्रम्यमाणं मन्दराद्विं धृतवान् यो महाजणे । अधिष्ठानं तमेवाहुरिधष्ठानप्रदो मनुः । (327) अप्रमत्तः—अत्यन्ताविद्दतस्ताणे द्यप्रमत्तः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ (328) प्रतिष्ठितः—स्व मिहम्नि स्थितो यस्तु स प्रतिष्ठत उच्यते ॥

स्कन्दःस्कन्दधरो धुर्यो वरदो वायुवाहनः वासुदेवो बृहद्गानुरादिदेवः पुरन्दरः॥ ३६

(329) स्कन्दः—असुरादीन् शोषयित स्कन्दः स्कन्द्यतीति यः॥ (330) स्कन्दधरः—स स्कन्दधर त्राख्यातः षडाननविधारणात्। (331) धुर्यः—भुवनं धृतवान् धुर्यः (332) वरदः—वरदोऽभीष्टदः स्मृतः॥

(333) बायुवाहनः—जगत्प्राणं वहित यो वायुवाहन उच्यते। (334) वासुदेवः—सर्वं भूतं वासयित वासुस्स पिर्कार्तितः॥ दिबुधातोरिप कीडाद्यर्थकत्वाद्विशेषतः। वासुश्च देवश्चेत्येष वासुदेवः प्रकीर्तितः॥ सर्वभूतेष्विप वसन् स्वस्मिन् भूतानि वासयन्। यः कीडित मुदा यद्वा वासुदेवः स उच्यते॥ सर्वत्रासौ समस्तं च वसत्यक्षेति वै यतः। ततस्स वासुदेवेति विद्वद्भिः परिप्रक्यते॥ (335) बृहद्भानुः—बृहन्तो भानवो यस्य स बृहद्भानुरुच्यते। (336) आदिदेवः— क्रीडितात्यादि-, देवः स पादात्मकविभूतिभिः॥ (337) पुरन्दरः—पुरन्दर इति ख्यातोऽसु-राणां पुरदारणात्।

अशोकस्तारणस्तारश्शूरश्शौरिर्जनेश्वरः। श्रनुकूलश्शतावर्तः पद्मी पद्मनिमेक्षणः।। ३७॥

(338) अशोकः—ग्रशोकः शोकमोहादिनाशकः परिकीर्तितः॥ (339) तारणः—तारणोयस्तारयति बैरिव्याद्वादिभीतितः। (340) तारः—तारः संसारभयतो नित्यं तारयतीति सः॥ (341) शूरः—विजिगीषुतया जैतः समर्थः शूर उच्यते। (342) शौरिः—शूरस्य वसुदेवस्य योऽपत्यं शौरिरुच्यते॥ (343) जनेश्वरः—प्रवनोज्ज्वलनैः महौधः स्याज्जनेश्वरः। (344) अनुकूलः—स्वभावतो महत्त्वेऽपि विस्मयवर्जनात्। भक्तैकप्रवणो नित्यमनुकूल इति स्मृतः। (345) शतावर्तः—ऐश्वर्यजुम्भिताभिष्या आवर्ता यस्य नित्यशः। शतं सन्ति शतावर्तो चस्वणो भुक्तिमुक्तिदः। (346) पद्मी—गुणतो वासुदेवत्वमुक्तं स्पादिरुच्यते। लीलापद्मधरो नित्यं पद्मीति परिकीर्त्यते। (347) पद्मिनमेक्षणः—स्वच्छाम्बुजातसदशमीक्षणं श्रमहारि च। यस्यास्ति भक्तरक्षायां स स्थात् पद्मिनमेक्षणः॥

पद्मनाभोऽरिवन्दाक्षः पद्मगर्भइरारीरभृत्। महर्द्धि ऋद्धो वृद्धात्मा महाक्षो गरुडध्वजः॥ ३८॥

(348) पद्मनाभः—नाभिश्च पद्मवद्यस्य पद्मनाभः, स उच्यते। (349) अरविन्दाक्षः—रक्तारविन्दनयनस्वरिवन्दाक्षः ईरितः॥ (350) पद्मगर्भः—योगिद्दत्पुण्डरीकस्थः पद्मगर्भः स उच्यते॥ (351) शरीरभृत्—

योगिहत्कश्रमध्यस्थः खदेहं तं बिभिति यः। शरीरभृत् स कथितो वस्वणों भुक्तिमुक्तिदः॥ (352) महर्द्धिः—स एवाथो विवियते वासुदेवो विभूतिभिः। तद्योगक्षेमवहनिर्मर्याद्विभूतितः। महर्द्धिः (353) ऋदः — तत्समृद्ध्या यस्समृद्धस्वृद्ध उच्यते। (354) बृद्धात्मा—महिमानं चुलक्ष्यन् प्रवृद्धस्पर्वतोऽधिकम्। आत्मा स्वरूपं यस्येति स बृद्धात्मेति कथ्यते। (355) महाक्षः— अक्षस्तु ताक्ष्यों वहनात् रथावयवसाम्यतः। मत्हान् पूज्यः स यस्यास्ति स महाक्ष इति स्मृतः। (356) गरुडध्वजः—स एव तु ध्वजो यस्य स उक्तो गरुडध्वजः॥

अतुलक्कारभो भीमस्समयक्षो हर्विहरिः। सर्वलक्षणलक्षण्यो लक्ष्मीवान् समितिञ्जयः॥ ३९॥

(357) अतुलः—गरुडध्वजवन्वाद्धि सोऽतुलोऽनुपमः स्मृतः। (358) द्दारभः—स्वाङ्गातिलङ्घिनः पुंसः शिक्षणात् शरभः स्मृतः। (359) भीमः—भीमो यस्मात् विभ्यति तु शरभात् पवनाद्यः। (360) समयङ्गः—अग्न्यादीनां च समयम्ध्र्ष्ट्वाग्रज्वलनादिकम्। यो जानात्यधिकारं स समयङ्गः प्रकीर्तितः। (361) हविर्हरिः—भक्तेभ्यः स्वात्म-द्यानाय यो ज्ञात्वाऽवसरं मुदा। दीयते चाऽऽदीयते च तैयोऽसौ तु हविः स्मृतः। हरिश्च तद्विध्नहरो यद्वा क्रतुषु दीयते। यत् हविस्तस्य हरणात् हविर्हरिति स्मृतः॥ (362) सर्वलक्षणलक्षण्यः— सर्वलक्षणलक्षण्यो लक्ष्मीलक्षणचिह्नतः(?)॥ (363) लक्ष्मीवान्—लक्ष्म्या च नित्ययुक्तत्वा-लक्ष्मीवानिति कथ्यते। (364) समितिञ्जयः—चेतनानां स्वदासत्विवादं जयतीति सः। समितिजय आख्यातः सर्वदुःखशमाश्रयः॥

विक्षरो रोहितो मार्गो हेतुर्दामोदरस्सहः। महीधरो महाभागो वेगवान् अमिताशनः॥ ४०॥

(365) विश्वरः—उक्तस्नेहस्याश्वरणात् विश्वरः परिकीर्तितः । (366) रोहितः—पद्मस्य गर्भाभतया रोहितः परिकीर्तितः । (367) मार्गः—उपासकैर्मार्ग्यमाणो मार्गो वाज्ञित्रतिसद्धये । (368) हेतुः— वाज्ञ्जितार्थनिदानत्वात् हेतुरित्यभिधीतते ॥ (369) दामोद्दः—दामानि

लोकनामानि हाद्रे यस्य सन्ति सः। दामोद्रो मतौ यद्वा यशोदादाम-बन्धनात्। देवानां सुंखशंसित्वात् दामात् दामोद्रोऽपिवा। (370) सहः—यशोदाकृतबन्धादिसहमात् सह ईरितः॥ (371) महीधरः— भूभारनीशनेन ज्याधरणात् धरणीधरः। (372) महाभागः—रुक्मि-ण्यादिबहुस्त्रीभिमेहाभागः स्वयं वृतः॥ (373) वेगवाम् —दुर्वारपर-मैश्वर्यप्रसरत्वाद्विशेषतः। मनुष्यधर्मे बाल्येऽपि वेगवामिति शब्धते॥ (374) अमिताशनः—रुद्धाय कल्पितं गोपैरमितं चाशनं स्वयम्। भुक्तवान् यश्च निश्शेषं प्रीच्यते सोऽमिताशनः॥•

> उद्भवः क्षोभणो देवश्श्रीगर्भः परमेश्वरः। कंरणं कारणं कर्ता विकर्ता गहनो गुहः॥ ४१॥

(375) उद्भवः—समुद्रतो भवो यस्मादुद्भवः परिकीर्तितः। (376) श्रीभणः—प्रकृति बन्धनाहाँ इच क्षोभयन् क्षोभणः स्मृतः॥(377) हैवः—व्याक्षादिवत् जीवततेर्मायापाद्येन बन्धनम्। कृत्वा नित्यं क्रीडित यः स हेवः परिकीर्तितः॥ (378) श्रीगर्भः—श्रीगर्भः श्रीयंन भोगकीडा-साह्येन पोष्यते। (379) परमेश्वरः—श्रीखयंत्रहसार्थात् खादै-श्वर्यात् परमेश्वरः॥ (380) करणम्—खप्राप्तौ साधकतमं जीवानां करणं विद्यः। (381) कारणम्—जीवानां चश्चरादीन् यो हेतून् कारयतीति सः। प्रोच्यते कारणम्। (382) कर्ती—कर्ता खतन्त्रः परिकीर्तितः॥ (383) विकर्ता—विकुर्वाणो विकर्ता यो हर्षशोकादिभिः स्मृतः। (384) गहनः—बुद्धयायतन भोगोपकरणादिषु देहिनाम्। तद्भिन्नाभिमानात्म-महागुणगणंऽपि च। गहनो ह्यतिभूमित्वात् (385) गुहः—रक्षतिति गुहः स्मृतः॥

ब्यवसायो ब्ववंस्थानः संस्थानः स्थानदो ध्रवः। षरर्क्षिः परमस्पष्टस्तुष्टः षुष्टदशुभेक्षणः॥ ४२ ॥

(386) व्यवसायः—ज्योतिश्चकं भ्रवे नित्यं सीयते बद्धचते यतः। व्यवसायस्ततो क्रेयो भगणाधारमूर्तिमान् ॥ (387) व्यवस्थानः— कलामुहृतिदिमयो भ्रवे कालोऽवितष्ठते। यसात् तसात् व्यवस्थानो स्थानः स्थानदो मनुः॥ (388) संस्थानः—भ्रवे (तसिन्) समाप्यते सर्वमिति संस्थान उच्यते। (389) स्थानदः—सण्वपरमाकादायातौ हेतु-

त्वतः सदा। प्रोच्यते स्थानद इति सप्ताणों मनुनायकः। (390) भ्रवः—
भ्रविचीनं भ्रुवमिप तुङ्गस्थानप्रदानतः। भ्रुवीचकार यसाद्धि भ्रुवस्तसात् प्रकीतितः। (391) परिद्धः—कल्याणानां पराणां च गुणानामृद्धिदस्सदा। परावस्थतया चैव परिद्धिति कथ्यते। (392) परमस्पष्टः—साक्षात् दृष्ट्चपारम्यः परमस्पष्ट उच्यते॥ (393) तुष्टः—लाभात्
दाशरिथत्वस्य जगतः पालनस्य च। मनुष्यत्वेऽपि यः प्रीतः स तुष्ट
इति कथ्यते॥ (394) पुष्टः—गुणयों ह्यानृशंस्याद्येः पूर्णः पुष्ट इतीरितः।
(395) शुभेक्षणः—सौशील्यैश्वर्यपिशुनं शीतलं दीर्घमायतम्। ताम्रं च
लोचनं यस्य स शुभेक्षण ईरितः॥

रामो विरामो विरतो (जो) मार्गो नेयो नयोऽनयः। वीरइशक्तिमतां श्रेष्ठो धर्मो धर्मविदुत्तमः॥ ४३॥

(396) रामः—ग्रुमेक्षणेऽस्मिन् स्वगुणै रम्यते राम ईरितः। (397) विरामः—वरप्रदैर्बह्ममुख्यरवध्यस्वादिभिवरैः। यस्मिन् विरम्यत इति स विरामः प्रकीर्तितः। (398) विरतः—निसर्गनैरपेक्ष्येण राज्यादेः कृपणाढि यः। विरागी विरतः स स्यात् सप्ताणः परमाद्भुतः। (399) मृग्यमाणतया मार्गो भरद्वाजादिभिः सदा॥ (398) पाठे तु विरजोमार्ग इति पन्थाः प्रदर्शितः। निर्दोषो येन विरजोमार्गस्सन्मार्गदर्श्यसौ। (400) नेयः—नियोगयोग्यः सुहदां योऽसौ नेयस्स उच्यते। (401)नयः—यस्मिन् तपोधना नित्यं नीयन्त इतिवै नयः॥ (402) अनयः—असुहद्भिनयो यस्य नास्तीत्यनय उच्यते। स्रथवा जगतामस्मात् अयो नान्यस्ततोऽनयः। (403) वीरः—वीरः कम्पनहेतुत्वात् रक्षसामतिभीमतः। (404) शकिन्मतां श्रेष्ठः—सुरादीनां शक्तिमतां यः प्रशस्यतमः स्मृतः। तस्माच्छक्तिमतां श्रेष्ठा दशाणः श्रेष्ठदो मनुः। (405) धर्मः—निःश्रेयसाभ्युदयतो धर्मः सर्वस्य धर्मावदुत्तमः॥ (406) धर्मविदुत्तमः—विसष्ठाद्यप्जीव्यो यो धर्मे धर्मविदुत्तमः।

वैकुण्ठः पुरुषः प्राणः प्राणदः प्रणवः पृथुः। हिरण्यगर्भइरातुन्नो न्याप्तो वायुरघोक्षजः॥ ४४॥

(407) वैकुण्ठः—संश्लेषप्रतिघातइच कुठिधात्वर्थ उच्यते। विगतः स च येषां ते विकुण्ठाः स्युरुदीरिताः। तेषामेवैष इति हि वैकुण्ठः

परिकीर्तितः ॥ (407) पुरुषः—'स यत्पूर्वे' इति श्रुंत्या पुरुषः पावनत्त्रतः । पृथातोः पालनाथि कुषन्प्रत्यययोगतः । सर्वेपालकतालब्ध्या पुरुषः प्रोच्यते वुधैः । (408) प्राणः—प्राणः सर्वप्राणनाद्धि (409) प्राणदः— तद्दानात् प्राणदः स्मृतः । (410) प्रणमः—गुणेश्चराचराणां हि नामनात् प्रणमः स्मृतः । (411) पृथुः—यशोविस्तारवत्त्वाच्च पृथुरित्युच्यते वुधैः ॥ (412) हिरण्यगभः—हितस्य रमणीयस्य ध्यातृणां हृदयस्य हि । हिरण्यगभेस्त्वन्तःस्थः स शुभाश्रयणः स्मृतः ॥ यद्वा हिरण्गभाऽसौ हिरण्यनिधिसाम्यतः । (413) । शबुद्धः—शबृन् इन्द्रियवर्गान् यो हन्ति शबुद्धन उच्यते ॥ (414) व्याप्तः—नीचपूज्याविशेषेण व्यापनात् व्याप्त उच्यते । (415) वायुः—तत्र तत्र स्थितान् सर्वान् भरद्वाजगुहादिकान् । गच्छति स्थमेवतान् स वायुरिति शब्द्ववते । (416) अधोक्षजः— सदोपभुज्यमानोऽपि सर्वेरमृतिसन्धुवत् । अधो न क्षीयते जातु यस्मात् तस्माद्धोक्षजः ।

ऋतुस्सुदर्शनः कालः परमेष्ठी परिग्रहः। उग्रस्संवत्सरो दक्षो विश्रामो विश्वदक्षिणः॥ ४४॥

विस्तारः 'स्थावरस्थाणुः प्रमाणं बीजमव्ययम् अर्थोऽनर्थो

(427) विस्तारः—प्रवलं यः किलं हत्वा प्रवर्त्य च कुतं युगम् । विस्तार्य वेदमर्यादां स्थितो विस्तार उच्यते । (428) स्थावरस्थाणुः—स्थावरिकुत्य धर्मान् यः शमे स्थास्यित नित्यशः । येन केनाप्यचाल्यः स स्थावरस्थाणुरुच्यते । (429) प्रमाणम्—हिताहितस्थापकत्वात् प्रमाणं स्यात् कृतादिषु ॥ (430) बीजमन्ययम्—यो वै किलयुगस्यान्ते मुद्दुधर्मप्ररोहणम् । करोति भक्तरक्षार्थं स भवेत् बीजमन्ययम् ॥ (431) अर्थः—परमैकान्तिभिनित्यमेषणातयवर्जितेः । स्वयंप्रयोजनतया प्राप्य-माणोऽर्थ उच्यते ॥ (432) अनर्थः—ग्रथिर्थाऽरुपभाग्येन निन्यिर्ज नार्थ्य(ये) ते यतः । तस्मादनर्थनामाऽसौ वेदिविद्धः प्रकीर्तितः । (433) महाकोशः—शङ्कपद्मादिनिधयो महान्तो रोहणो गिरिः । कोशा भाण्डग्रहा यस्य महाकोशः स उच्यते ॥ (434) महाभोगः—ग्रर्थसाध्यः कामभोगो यस्मादेषां महानिति । महाभोगः स विज्ञेयो ह्यष्टार्णदिचन्तितार्थदः । (435) महाधनः—अनिरूप्याऽऽतिकृपणप्रदेयं धनमक्षयम् । अस्यैवास्तीति सततं स महाधन ईरितः ॥

अनिर्विण्णः स्थविष्ठो भूर्धर्मयूपो महामखः। नक्षत्रनेमिनक्षत्री क्षमः क्षामस्समीहनः॥ ४७॥

(436) अनिर्विण्णः—अनिर्विण्णो जागरूको जगद्वयापारसन्ततौ॥ (437) स्थिवष्टः—ि शिद्युमाराकृतितया तारारूपेण सर्वदा । स्थैल्यात् स्थिवष्टः संप्रोक्तः सप्ताणः पापनाशनः। (438) भूः—औत्तानपादि-संबन्धात् सर्वाधारतया तथा । भवतीति व भूः प्रोक्तो भक्तानां भूतिदो मनुः। (439) धर्मयूपः—उत्तमाङ्गतया धर्मतत्त्वं यौतीति सर्वदा । धर्मयूपः समाख्यातो ह्यष्टाणीं धर्मदायकः। (440) महामखः—धर्मदेहतया पूज्यो यज्ञोऽस्यावयवो यतः। ततो महामखः प्रोक्तो ह्यष्टाणीः कर्मकारकः । (441) नक्षत्रनेमिः—यो नक्षत्रात्मकं चक्रं ज्योतीरूपमनामयम् । नयित भ्रामयित यं भ्रमन्तमनुयाति तत् । नक्षत्रनेमिः स ज्ञेयो नवाणीं भ्रमनायकः॥ (442) नक्षत्री—शिद्युमाराकृति प्रोक्त यद्वृपं ज्योतिषां दिवि ।

तद्यस्यास्ति स नक्षत्री सप्ताणों लोकपावनः ॥ (443) क्षमः—ग्रनायासेन निखिलं भारं च भुवनस्य यः। सहते। स क्षमः प्रोक्तः षडणैः
क्षान्तिदायकः॥ (444) क्षामः—अवान्तरलये कैदिचत् क्षीणः तारागणैः
स्मृतः। क्षामो भ्रवसमीपस्थः चतुर्नक्षत्रसंयुतः॥ (445) समीहनः—
स्तर्स्याधिकारे सर्वीन् यः समीहयित सृष्टिषु। समीहनः स विज्ञेयस्त्वाष्टाणैः कार्यदायकः।

यज्ञ ज्ञज्यो महेज्यश्च क्रतुः सत्रं सतांगतिः। सर्वदर्शी ब्रिमुक्तात्मा सर्वज्ञो ज्ञानमुक्तमम्॥ ४८॥

(446) यहः—यहाराध्यतया यहः (447) इज्यः—इज्यः कर्मभिरिचितः॥ (448) महेज्यः—इज्या हि महती यस्य स्न महेज्य उदाहृतः॥ (449) कतुः—अग्निष्टोमादयः सप्त संस्थाः क्रतव ईरिताः। आराध्यः क्रयते तैरित्यसौ क्रतुरुदीरितः॥ (450) सत्रम्—अनेकयजमाने चंदीर्घ आसादिचोदिते। सत्रे तैराराध्यतया सत्रं स्थात् सीदतीति सः। (451) सतांगितः—नित्रृत्तिधर्मनिष्टानां गित्यः स सतां गितः। (452) सर्वदर्शी— अमिधमौ च तौ सर्वी अध्यक्षयितुमादरात्। सर्वदा शीलमस्येति सर्व- इशी ततः स्मृतः। (453) नित्रृत्तात्मा—नित्रृत्तिधर्माचार्यत्वात् विषये- ध्यो नित्रृत्तिमत्। मनो यस्य नित्रृत्तात्मा नरनारायणात्मकः। (454) सर्वेद्यः—सर्वात्मना स्वमात्मानं यद्य जानाति केवलम्। सर्वेद्यः स तु विज्ञेयस्सप्ताणीं ज्ञानदो मनुः। (455) ज्ञानमुत्तमम्—परद्य वैष्णवो धर्मः सर्वोऽस्मिन् क्षायते यतः। सर्वेषां श्रेयसां मूलं तत् ज्ञेयं ज्ञानमुत्तमम्।

सुव्रतस्सुमुखस्सूक्ष्मः सुघोषस्सुखदः सुहृत्। मनोहरो जितकोधो वीरवाहुर्विदारणः॥ ४९॥

(456) सुव्रतः—भक्तार्थं व्रतवान् योऽसौ सुव्रतस्स प्रकीर्तितः॥ (457) सुमुखः—ध्यातॄणां सुप्रसन्नं यन्मुखं स सुमुखः स्मृतः। (458) सुक्षमः—सूक्ष्मो दुःसाधयोगैकलक्ष्यसूक्ष्मखरूपतः॥ असु
प्वथवा गूढाभिप्रायः सूक्ष्म उच्यते। (459) सुघोषः—
ध्यायघोषो यस्यास्ति सुघोषः स तु कीर्तितः॥ (460) सुखदः—

समाध्यनुष्ठापनेन तदनुष्ठानशीलिनाम्। सुखं बहु ददातीति सुखदः परिक्रीर्तितः॥ (461) सुहृत्—िकमिस्सन् करवाणीत्यप्यपकारिणि शोभनम्। यस्यास्ति हृदयं सोऽयं सुहृदित्यभिधीयते॥ (462) मनोहरः—एवं निसर्गसौहाद्दित् तेषां हृद्यहारकः। मनोहरः समाख्यातो ह्यष्टाणिः शान्तिदायकः॥ (463) जितकोधः—रक्षसां देविवषये येन कोधो विनिर्जितः। स जितकोध आख्यातो ह्यष्टाणिः कोधनाशकः॥ (464) वीरबाहुः—विकान्ता वाहवो यस्य वीरबाहुस्तु स स्मृतः। (465) विदारणः—आयुधेदिक्णैर्दिक्यैदिरणाच्च विदारणः॥

खापनः खवशो व्यापी नैकात्मा नैककर्मकृत्। वत्सरो वत्सलो वत्सी रत्नगर्भो धनेश्वरः॥ ४०॥

(466) खापनः—कटाक्षभ्रविलासाधैः नष्टिशिष्टान् जनानिए। योऽसौ सभ्यक् मोहयित खापनः परिकीर्तितः॥ (467) खबद्दाः—खकीयैस्सह स्रितेषु तेषु खैरविहारवान् । भवति खबद्दाः सोऽन्यानाधीनत्वप्रदो मनुः॥ (468) व्यापी—देवरक्षोमन्दरेषु वासुकिप्रभृतिष्विए। ग्राप्यायनाय द्दाया च व्यापी स्याद्वावापनादसौ। (469) नैकात्मा—तदातने-व्रिक्षकौर्ममोहिन्याद्यवतारकैः। नैकात्मेति श्रुतः सम्यक् मुन्यणीं मनुक्ष्यदः॥ (470) नैककर्मष्टत्—समुद्रमथनेऽनेककर्मष्टन्नैककर्मष्टत्। (471) वत्सरः—पुरुषार्थस्थापनाय सर्वान्तिचेसनाद्य यः। धर्मत्मा वत्सरः स स्यात् मुन्यणींऽभीष्टदो मनुः॥ (472) वत्सलः—सर्वस्यान्तिनिवसने तस्य हेतुरथोच्यते। वत्से यतो घेनुरिव वत्सलः द्दारणा गते॥ (473) वत्मी—नित्यपोष्चात्मवर्गाख्यवत्सभूयस्त्वतस्सदा। वत्सी स्याद्वि विद्येषेण षडणीं गोप्रदो मनुः। (474) रत्नगर्भः—धनायद्भ्यो यथाकामं प्रदेयधनवत्त्वतः। रत्नगर्भः समाख्यातो हाष्टाणीं धनदो मनुः। 475) धनेश्वरः—तत्तिदिष्टद्वयदाने शीघ्रकारी धनेश्वरः॥

धर्मगुब्धर्मरुद्धर्मी सद्धरमसत् क्षरम्। अविज्ञाता सहस्रांशुर्विधाता रुतलक्षणः॥ ४१॥

(476) धर्मगुप्—कामं दःवाऽप्यर्धकामौ निवर्त्य विषयान्तरात्। ताभ्यां हितस्य धर्मस्य रक्षणात् धर्मगुप् स्मृतः॥ (477) धर्मकृत्— सर्वं जनं धार्मिकयन् लीलानुप्रहलक्षणम्। धर्मं करोति यसाद्वि तस्मात् धर्मकृदुच्यते ॥ (478) धर्मी—साधारणोपकरणं धर्मो यस्यास्ति केवलम्। स वै धर्मीति विज्ञेयः पडणीं धर्मदो मनुः ॥ (479) सत्—निरुपाधिक सङ्गावान्नित्यसाद्गुण्ययोगतः । सच्छन्देनोच्यते विष्णुः वेद्वेदान्त-पारोः ॥ (480) अक्षरम्—अपक्षयविनाशादिवर्जितोऽक्षर उच्यते । ततोऽक्षरसदित्येवमेकनाम च शस्यते ॥ (481) असत्—असतां यः सदाऽनन्तभवाख्याधप्रदानतः । असदित्युच्यते सद्भिः (482) क्षरम्—तादक्क्षरमसत् क्षरम् (483) अविज्ञाता—प्रपन्नकृतपापानां किञ्चिद्य-विचारणात् । अविज्ञातेति कथितः वुधैस्तद्गुणपारगैः ॥ (484) सहस्रांग्रः—अंशवो वुद्धयः प्रोक्ताः सहस्रं सन्ति यस्य ते । सहस्रांग्रुरिति ख्यातो ह्यष्टाणीं धीप्रदो मनुः ॥ (485) विधाता—तादधीन्यात् यमादीनां विधानतेत्युच्यते वुधैः ॥ (486) कृतलक्षणः—कृतं हि लाञ्छन्नं येन स्वोपादेयेषु जन्तुषु । परमात्मा हृपीकेशः स तु स्यात् कृतलक्ष्मणः ॥

गभस्तिनेमिः सस्वस्थः सिंहो भूतमहेरवरः। आदिदेवो महादेवो देवेशो देवभृत् गुरुः॥ ४२॥

(487) गभस्तिनेमिः—ज्योतिर्विशिष्टं नेम्योपलक्षितं यस्य तूत्त मम् । चकं गभस्तिनेमिः स नवार्णः पापनाशकः ॥ (488) सत्त्वस्थः—सत्त्वे हृदि स्थितत्वात् स सत्त्वस्थः समुदीरितः । (489) सिहः—हिरभक्तानिक्षाय दण्डे प्रवणमानसान् । हिनस्ति च यमादीन् यः स सिहः परिकीर्तितः ॥ (490) भूतमहेश्वरः—भूतेश्वराणां स ब्रह्मयमादीनां नियन्त्रणात् । कारणं जगतां यश्च स स्यात् भूतमहेश्वरः ॥ (491) आदिदेवः—आदिदेवो हि भवति ब्रह्मादिभ्यो विशेषतः ॥ (492) महादेवः—ब्रह्मादिभिः कीडित यो महादेवः स उच्यते ॥ (493) देवेशः—ब्रह्मादीनां च देवेशो यथाईविनियोजकः ॥ (494) देवभृत्—ब्रह्मशक्तः यमादीनां भरणात् देवभृत् स्मृतः ॥ (495) गुरुः—ब्रह्मेन्द्रवरुणादीनां गुरुर्वेदोपदेशनात् ॥

उत्तरो गोपतिगोंप्ता ज्ञानगम्यः पुरातनः। दारीरभूतभृद्गोक्ता कपीन्द्रो भूरिदक्षिणः॥ ४३॥

(496) उत्तरः—आपदुत्तारणात् योऽसौ ब्रह्मादेरुत्तरः स्मृतः॥(497) गोपतिः—छन्दोभाषावेदवाचां निर्वाहात् गोपतिः स्मृतः॥ (498) गोप्ता—पालनात् सर्वविद्यानां गोप्तेति परिकीर्तितः॥ (499) ज्ञानगम्यः—परया विद्यया वेद्यो क्षानगम्य इति स्मृतः॥ (500) पुरातनः—विद्या-प्रद्योतनात् योऽसौ प्रतिकरूपं पुरातनः॥ (501) द्यारिभूतभृत्—देहभूतं जगत्तत्वं प्रकृत्यादिधरान्तकम्। द्यारिभूतभृत् प्रोक्तो विभर्तीति दशा-क्षरः॥ (502) भोक्ता—हव्यं कव्यं च यो भुङक्ते स भोक्ता परिकीर्तितः॥ (503) कपीन्द्रः—कपिरूपं प्रपन्नानां देवानामीश्वरःवतः। कपीन्द्र इति विरव्यातः सप्ताणीं मनुनायकः॥ (504) भूरिदक्षिणः—हयमेधादिनिर्मश्वैः जगदाचार्यकाय यै। यजमानः स विज्ञेयः सर्वदा भूरिदक्षिणः॥

सोमपोऽमृतपस्सोमः पुरुजित् पुरुसत्तमः । विजयो जयस्सत्यसन्धो दाशाईस्सात्वतांपतिः ॥ ४४ ॥

(505) सोमपः—हयमेधे सोमपीथी सोमपः परिकीर्तितः। (506) ऋमृतपः —परिणामोऽस्य हवियां पीयूषमिति कथ्यते। तत्पा-नात् स्यादमृतपः परमे व्योम्नि वा स्थितः । मुक्तेभ्यो यः खानुभवं पातीत्यमृतपः स्मृतः॥ (507) सोमः—सोमः सुधायमानत्वात् मुक्तानां परिकीर्तितः ॥ (508) पुरुजित्—लोकान् दीनान् गुरून् शतृन् बहून् सत्येन दानतः। शुश्रूषया च धनुपा जितवान् पुरुजित् स्मृतः॥ (509) पुरुसत्तमः पुरुर्महान् महत्स्वस्तितमो हनुमदादिषु । पुरुसत्तम आख्यातो नवार्णः स्वस्तिदो मनुः॥ (510) धिनयः—कुम्भकर्णमहा-कायखरमारीचरावणाः। द्रम्यन्ते विक्रमैर्येन विनयः स उदाहृतः। (511) जय:—आश्रितैर्जीयते यस्मात् विधेयीक्रियते जयः॥ (512) सत्यसन्धः—सत्या प्रतिज्ञा यस्येति सत्यसन्धः स उच्यते । (513) दाशार्हः-आत्मनो वाऽर्पणं भक्तेस्तेभ्यो वा स्वात्मनोऽर्पणम्। दाशस्त-मर्हतीत्येष दाशार्हः परिकीर्तितः॥ (514) सात्वतां पतिः—येषां सत् ते हि सत्वन्तः तेषां यत् सात्वतं तु तत्। तत् करोति तदाचष्टे सात्वत् भाग-वतः स्मृतः। यद्वा सातयति ह्यंच सुखयत्याश्रितानिति। सात्पदेनोच्यते ब्रह्म सात्वन्ती भगवत्पराः। सात्वतां भगवद्भक्तजनानां पतिरीश्वरः। सात्वतांपतिरित्युक्तो नवार्णस्साधुरक्षकः।

जीवो विनयिता साक्षी मुकुन्दोऽमित्रविक्रमः। अम्भोनिधिरनन्तात्मा महोद्धिश्चर्थोऽन्तकः॥ ४४॥

(515) जीवः—तानात्मनाशाद्वधावर्त्य सत्त्वान यश्च स्रसेवया । उज्जीवयित जीवः स भक्तक्षेशासहो मनुः ॥ (516) विनयिता—भक्तान् नित्यं राजपुत्रलालनन्यायतः सुख्नम् । रक्षत्यतो विनयिता नयतेः रक्षणार्थतः ॥ (517) साक्षी—साक्षात्करोति यः साक्षी तद्वृत्तं रक्षणार्थतः ॥ (518) मुकुन्दः—तैः प्रार्थितः स्वयं मुक्तिं मुकुन्दः स्यात् ददाति यः । (519) अग्नितविक्तमः—तेषां ध्यानानुसन्धेयतत्त्वसन्दोह्धारिणीम् । तां शक्तिं धृतवान् योऽसौ स्पृतो द्यमितविक्रमः । (520) अग्नेभोनिष्धः—आधारशक्तिकमठः स्वरूपेणार्णवाम्यसि । निधीयते स्वयं येन स ह्यम्भोनिष्धिरुच्यते ॥ (521) अनन्तात्मा—कमठस्योपरि जगदाधारस्तम्भभोगिनः । स्वरूपेण स्थितो योऽसावनन्तात्मा प्रकीर्तितः ॥ (522) महोद्धिशयः—तस्मिन् अनन्तपर्यङ्के समुद्रे शयनाच्च यः । महोद्धिशयः स्थातो दशाणां मनुरुक्तमः ॥ (523) अन्तं करोति जगतो योऽसावन्तक ईरितः ॥

अजो महार्हः खाभाव्यो जिताभित्रः प्रमोदनः। आनन्दो नन्दनो नन्दः सत्यधर्मा त्रिविक्रमः॥ ४६॥

(524) अजः—तत्त्वावसाने प्रणवप्रकृतेः स त्वकारतः। स्मर्तव्यवादजः प्रोक्तः पडणां ह्यामिनाशकः॥ (525) महार्हः—खरूपादिकृतार्थेन तारेणात्मिनवेदनम्। महं पूजामर्हतीति महार्ह इति कथ्यते॥
[526) स्वाभाव्यः—मन्त्रेणानेनात्मिमस्तु स्वभूतराभिमुख्यतः। अवद्रयं गावनीयत्वात् स्वाभाव्यः परिकीर्तितः॥ (527) जितामित्रः—एतद्रहस्यवज्ञानविरोधिममताद्यः। जितास्तेषामनेनेति जितामित्रोऽप्रवर्णकः॥
528) प्रमोदनः—ध्यानासक्तेषु भक्तेषु मोदमानः प्रमोदनः॥ (529)
गानन्दः—अनन्दविश्वीमीमांस्यस्त्ववाङ्मनसगोचरः। आनन्दो ह्यस्य
नत्योऽस्तीत्यानन्दः परिकीर्तितः॥ (530) नन्दनः—तमानन्दं यथोक्तायां
गुक्तौ प्राप्प्य यससदा। मुक्तान् नित्यान् नन्दयति नन्दनः सन्तु कीर्तितः॥
531) नन्दः—भोग्यैभींगोपकरणभेंगिभींकृभिरेव च। तस्मिन् समृद्धयते
नत्यमिति नन्दः प्रकीर्तितः॥ (532) सत्यधर्मा—द्रा प्रकमादा स्वप्राप्ते-

राजेवात् सत्यवर्तनः। यः स्यात् स सत्यधर्मा च वस्तर्णः सत्यधर्मदः॥ (533) त्रिविक्रमः—त्रीन् वेदान् क्रमते यो हि महिम्ना स त्रिविक्रमः॥

महर्षिः कपिलाचार्यः कृतक्षो मेदिनीपतिः । त्रिपदस्त्रिद्शाध्यक्षो महाशृङ्गः कृतान्तकृत् ॥ ४७ ॥

(534) महर्षिः—साक्षात् द्रष्टा स वेदानां महर्षिः किपल स्मृतः॥ (535) किप्रलाचार्यः—तस्वप्रयचनादेष किपलाचार्य उच्यते। (536) कृतक्षः—स्वाध्मनम्रत्वसुकृतं किञ्चिदंशुमता कृतम्। विदितं येन कारुण्यात् कृतक्षः सोऽभिधीयते॥ (537) मदिनीपितः—कापिलं रूपमास्थाय यो धारयित मेदिनीम्। स मेदिनीपितः रुपातो नवाणों भूप्रदो मनुः॥(538) त्रिपदः—भोकुभोग्यनियन्तृणि क्षाप्यान्यस्य पदान्यतः। प्रणवे त्रीणि वाऽप्येतद्वाचकानि पदान्यतः॥ वाराहरूपस्याऽऽस्थाने पदानि ककुदानि वा। त्रीणि सन्ति ततो वाऽसौ त्रिपदः परिकीर्तितः॥ (539) त्रिदशाध्यक्षः—सखा स्यात् त्रिदशाध्यक्षो ब्रह्मादेः प्रलयापदि॥ (540) महाशृङ्गः—मही यस्य च शृङ्गात्रे महाशृङ्गः स कथ्यते॥ (541) कृतान्तकृत् —अन्तकाभं हिरण्याक्षं कृत्वान्त यः कृतान्तकृत् । वाराहयोः स्वसिद्धान्तकृतेः स्मृतिपुराणयोः। कृतान्तकृत्वि स्थातो वस्वर्णाऽभीष्टदायकः॥

महावराहो गोविन्दः सुषेणः कनकाङ्गदी। गुह्यो गभीरो गहनो गुप्तश्चकगदाधरः॥ ४८॥

(542) महावराहः — रसातलगतामुर्वी यद्द्रचोद्धृत्योस्थितः क्षणात् । महावराह इति स स्मृतो ह्युर्वीप्रदो मनुः ॥ (543) गोविन्दः — नष्टां च धरणीं पूर्वं गोविन्दो लब्धवानिति ॥ (544) पञ्चोपनिपदङ्गत्वात् सुषेणः परिकीर्तितः ॥ (545) कनकाङ्गदी — अप्राकृतानि दिव्यानि भूषणानि च नित्यदाः । रौक्माणि सन्ति यस्यासा बुच्यते कनकाङ्गदी ॥ (546) गुह्यः — पञ्चोपनिषदङ्गेन गृहत्वात् गुह्य उच्यते ॥ (547) गभीरः तद्वपुर्व्यङ्ग्यगाम्भीयों गभीर इति कथ्यते ॥ (548) गहनः — अन्नैर्दुरवन् गाहत्वात् गहनः परिकीर्तितः ॥ (549) गुप्तः — तद्वौरवङ्गेगुप्तः स गुप्त इत्यभिधीयते ॥ (550) चक्रगदाधरः — यः द्राक्तिमिद्दव्यहेतिः स स्याञ्चकगदाधरः

वेधाः खाङ्गोऽजितः कृष्णो दढः संङ्क्षणोऽच्युतः। वरुणो वारुणो वृक्षः पुष्कराक्षो महामनाः॥ ४९॥

(551) वेधाः—महाविभवक्रस्याणे सन्ततं विद्धाति यः। भक्तेभ्यः परमं वेधाः षडणों मङ्गलप्रदः॥ (552) स्वाङ्गः—स्वासाधारणमङ्गं
हि छत्रादि परिवर्हणम्। यस्यास्ति नित्यं स स्वाङ्गः षडणाः परिवारदः॥
(553) अजितः—प्राकृतैर्ने जिता यस्यास्याजिताख्या पुरीति वा ।
अजितः स तु विज्ञेयः सप्ताणों मुक्तिदो मनुः॥ (554) कृष्णः—अप्राकृतातिचिरमेचकः कृष्ण ईरितैः॥ (555) दृढः—स्थूल्रस्वात् वलवन्त्वाश्च
दृढ इत्यभिधीयते॥ (556) सङ्क्षणः—सङ्क्षणः संस्ततौ यः समं चिद्दचतौ कृषेत्। (557) अच्युतः—ब्रह्मादिवन्न च्यवते स्थानात् इत्यच्युतः
स्मृतः॥ (558) वरुणः—यः स्थितः सर्वमावृत्य वरुणः स तु कथ्यते।
[559) वारुणः — स्वामित्वेन वृणानेषु स्थितो वारुण ईरितः॥ (560)
[अः—साधूनामाश्रयत्वाश्च सर्वेनस्सहनाद्षि । सर्वोपजीव्यसर्वस्वो
इत्यभिधीयते॥ (561) पुष्कराक्षः—सतां प्रसादवर्षेण पोषके
चाक्षिणी। पुष्कराक्षस्स विज्ञेगो ह्यष्टाणः प्रीतिवर्धकः॥ (562)
[मनाः—अगाधोदारविस्तारं मनो यस्य महामनाः॥

भगवान् भगहाऽऽनन्दी वनमाली हलायुधः। आदित्यो ज्योतिरादित्यस्सहिष्णुर्गतिसत्तमः॥ ६०॥

ज्योतिरादित्यो नवाणी ज्ञानदायकः॥ (570) सहिष्णुः—ब्रह्मादिमन्तु-सहनात् सहिष्णुरिति कथ्यते। (571) गतिसत्तमः—धर्मे प्रत्ययिततमो गतिसत्तम उच्यते॥

> सुधन्वा खण्डपरशुर्दारुणो द्रविणप्रदः। दिविस्पृक् सर्वदृग्व्यासो वाचस्पतिरयोनिजः॥ ६१॥

(572) सुधन्वा—सु शोभनं धनुर्यस्य सुधन्वा परिकीर्तितः। (573) खण्डपरशुः—तीव्रकोपात् परशुना रौद्रसंग्रामखण्डनात्। प्रोक्तः स खण्डपरशुः नवाणः शोकनाशकः॥ (574) दारुणः—बाह्याभ्यन्तरशः कृणां दारणादिपं दारणः॥ (575) द्रविणप्रदः—शास्त्रं तदर्थं द्रविणं प्रद्राति जनाय, यः। व्यासो भूत्वा हरिः साक्षात् द्रविणप्रद उच्यते॥ (576) विविस्पृक्—परया विद्यया यः स्वं स्पृशतीति परे परें। दिविस्पृक् प्रोच्यते नित्यम्॥ (577) सर्वदक् सर्वदर्शनात्। (578) व्यासः—त्रय्याश्चतुर्धा करणात् व्यास इत्युच्यते बुधेः। (579) वाचस्पतिः—वाचः पञ्चमवेदस्य स्वामी वाचस्पतिः स्मृतः॥ (580) अयोनिजः—सारस्रतावतारे हि भगवद्वाग्भवत्वतः। स्मृतो ह्ययोनिज इति वस्त्रणः कर्मनाशकः॥

त्रिसामा सामगस्साम निर्वाणं भेषजं भिषक्। संन्यासकुच्छमश्शान्तो निष्ठा - शान्तिः परायणम्॥ ६२॥

(581) त्रिसामा—प्रोक्तस्त्रिसामा यस्मात्स बृहदादित्रिसामकः। (582) सामगः—स्वयं स्वानुभवप्रीत्या गायतीति च सामगः॥ (583 साम—स्वगायकानां कालुष्यं स्पति यः साम कथ्यते॥ (584) निर्वाणम्—निर्वाणं स्पात् परगतेर्निमित्तं निर्गतैनसाम्॥ (585) भेषजम्—असाध्यभ्ययोगस्य भेषजं यत् सदौषधम्॥ (586) भिषक्—भवरोगनिदानक्षो योऽसौ भिषगुदीरितः॥ (587) सन्न्यासकृत्—त्यागेन सात्त्विकेनाशु रजसस्तमसः पदम्। यः कृन्तित स सन्न्यासकृत् नवाणीं मनुः स्मृतः॥ (588) शमः—अनुद्रिक्तः शमः प्रोक्तः (589) शान्तः—शान्तोऽविकृतन्मानसः॥ (590) निष्ठा—निष्ठीयते च योगोत्थेयत्र निष्ठा स कथ्यते॥ (591) शान्तः—सर्वाधिकाराः शाम्यन्ति समाधौ परमे यतः। अतः

शान्तिरिति प्रोक्तः ऋत्वर्णो भक्तिदो मनुः॥ (592) परायणम्—यस्मात् तु परमा भक्तिः चरमा प्रापिका मता । तम्मात् परायणमिति स्मृतो ह्यष्टार्ण उत्तमः॥

शुभाङ्गः शान्तिदः स्रष्टा कुमुदः कुवलेशयः। गोहितो गोपतिगाप्ता वृषभाक्षो वृषप्रियः॥ ६३॥

(593) ग्रुभाङ्गः—स्वभक्त्युद्भवकत्याणयमाद्यप्टाङ्कसंभवः। यः स्यात् ग्रुभाङ्गः स प्रोक्तः सप्ताणीं ध्यानदायकः॥ (594) द्र्षान्तिदः—एवं निष्पन्नभिक्तभ्यः शान्ति सायुद्ध्यसंक्षिकाम्। महानन्दां द्दातीति शान्तिदः परिकीर्तितः॥ (595) स्नप्टा—कर्मवैचित्र्यतः सृज्यान् स्नप्टा स्यात् सृजतीति यः। (596) कुमुदः—कौ प्राकृते मण्डलेऽस्मिन् स्वभोक्तृनिप्त भोजयन्। मोदते यः सर्वकालं कुमुदस्स तु गीयते। (597) कुवलेशयः—वलं येषां कुत्सितं ते कुवलाः जीवसंक्षिताः। देहेन्द्रियाँ-देरीशास्ते कुवलेशा इति स्मृताः। यस्तान् नियच्छन् यात्येष कुवलेशय उच्यते॥ (598) गोहितः—संसारवीजन्तेतस्य प्रकृतेः स्थापकश्च यः। स गोहितः (599) गोपितः—स स्वर्भूमेः पितत्वात् गोपितः स्मृतः॥ (600) गोप्ता—गोप्ताः स यः कर्मफलचकस्य परिपालकः॥ (601) वृषभाक्षः—यतोऽक्षो वृषभो धर्मो वृषभाक्षस्स उच्यते॥ (602) वृषियः—धर्मौ प्रियौ तावस्येति प्रवर्तकनिवर्तकौ। वृषप्रियस्स विक्रेयो ह्यप्रणः फलदो मनुः॥

ं निवृत्तात्मा संक्षेप्ता द्वेमक्रच्छिवः। क्षाः श्रीवासः श्रीपतिः श्रीमतां वरः॥ ६४॥

(603) अनिवर्ती — पितृयाणप्रवृत्तानां संसारादिनवर्तनात्। अनिवर्ती समाख्यातो द्यष्टाणांऽभयदो मनुः॥ (604) निवृत्तातमा— सर्वे निवृत्तिधमीणो यस्यात्मानः स तु स्मृतः। निवृत्तात्मेत्यष्टवणां दुष्कर्मफलमोचकः॥ (605) संक्षेप्ता—स्वाभाविकासंकुचितमेधाया अप्रसारणम्। प्रवृत्तिधर्मणां कर्त्तं शीलं यस्यास्ति सर्वदा। स संद्रिप्तित कथितः पडणां धीविकासदः॥ (606) द्रेमकृत्—असंकोचन्नानरूप- द्रेमस्य करणात् सताम्। द्रेमकृचापि सर्वेषां (607) शिवः—शिवस्य करणाचिछवः॥ (608) श्रीवत्सवक्षाः—लक्ष्मीवाङ्गभ्यसौभाग्यचिहं

श्रीवत्सनामकम् । श्रीवत्सवक्षा अस्यास्ति वक्षसीति स तु स्मृतः॥ (609) श्रीवासः—श्रियो विहारस्थानत्वात् श्रीवास इति चोच्यते ॥ (610) श्रीपतिः—स्वयं श्रिया पतित्वेन वृतत्वात् श्रीपतिः स्मृतः॥ (611) श्रीमतांवरः—देवानां श्रीमतां श्रेष्ठः श्रीमतां वर उच्यते॥

श्रीदश्श्रीशश्श्रीनिवासः श्रीनिधिश्श्रीविभावनः। श्रीधरदश्रीकरश्श्रेयश्श्रीमाँ होकत्रयाश्रयः॥ ६४॥

(612) श्रीदः—योऽसौ श्रियै स्वप्रणयरसदः श्रीश ईरितः॥ (613) श्रीशः—श्रीशः स श्रिय ईश्वत्वात् ईशा श्रीरस्य सेति वा ॥ (614) श्रीनिवासः—नित्योपघ्निवासःत्वात् श्रीनिवासः श्रियः स्मृतः॥ (615) श्रीनिधिः—श्रीरिसम् निहिता नित्यं श्रीनिधिः परिकीर्तितः॥ (616) श्रीविभावनः— श्रीः प्रख्योपाख्ययोहेंतुर्यस्य स श्रीविभावनः॥ (617) श्रीधरः—रुच्यर्चिःकौमुदीगन्धाम् निसर्गाद्धरित श्रियम्। सुधा-रन्नेन्दुपुष्पणि यथाऽसौ श्रीधरस्ततः॥ (618) श्रीकरः—च्यूहादिष्व वतारेषु स्वानुरूपां करोति ताम्। श्रियं योऽसौ श्रीकरः स्यात् मुन्यणः श्रीकरो मनुः। (619) श्रेयश्श्रीमान्—श्रेयसे श्रयणीया श्रीः श्रेयश्श्रीर्नित्ययोगिनी । श्रेयःश्रीमानसावस्य वस्तर्णः पुरुपार्थदः॥ (620) लोकत्रयाश्रयः—श्रिया सह जगन्मात्रा पितृवत् सकलाश्रयः। लोकत्रयाश्रयः स स्यात् दशाणीं रक्षकत्वदः॥

सक्षः सङ्गः रातानन्दो निन्दिज्योतिर्गणेश्वरः। विजितात्मा विधेयात्मा सत्कीर्तिरिछन्नसंरायः॥ ६६॥

(621) स्वक्षः—श्रीसौन्दर्यसुधासिन्धु पारीणकरणो हि यः। स्वक्षः (622) स्वङ्गः—श्रीस्पृहणीयाङ्गः स्वङ्ग इत्येष उच्यते ॥ (623) श्रातानन्दः—अन्योन्यप्रणयानन्दप्रवाहश्चामितोऽस्य हि । श्रातानन्दः स विज्ञेयो दम्पत्यानन्ददो मनुः॥ (624) निन्दः— सर्वत्र सर्वथा निन्दः श्रिया ऋध्यति सर्वदा॥ (625) ज्योतिर्गणेश्वरः—नित्यसूरिगणानां य ईशो ज्योतिर्गणेश्वरः॥ (626) विजितातमा—सौशित्यस्य गुणस्याथ परमाविधवर्णनम्। विजिनात्मा जितं यस्य मानसं प्रणतैश्व सः॥ (627) विधेयात्मा—इहागच्छेह तिष्ठेदं भुङ्क्ष्वेति प्रणतैस्तदा। योग्यं विधातुं

यद्र्पं विघेषात्मा स कीर्तितः॥ (628) सत्कीर्तिः—ईरक्सौशील्य-सत्त्वाद्धि सत्कीर्तिरिति कथ्यते॥ (629) छिन्नसंशयः—सौशील्यप्रथया चैवं दुष्करत्वादिसंशयः। छिन्नो येन विशेषेण स प्रोक्ति इछन्नसंशयः॥

> उदीर्णः सर्वतश्चक्षुरनीशक्शाश्वतस्थिरः। भूशयो भूषणो भूतिर्विशोकःशोकनाशनः॥६७॥

(630) उदीर्णः—प्रत्यक्षविषयत्वेन द्युत्पन्नश्चर्मचक्षुषाम् । उदीर्ण इति सप्रोक्तः सप्ताणीं नयनप्रदः॥ (631) सर्वतद्यक्षुः—यत्साक्षात्कार-कर्माणि चर्मचक्षूंष्यिप किवतः । सर्वतः सर्वतद्यक्षुनियाणीं नेत्रशिक्तः॥ (632) अनीद्यः—प्रोक्तो द्यनीद्यो भक्तेषु तदायत्ताखिलिक्तयः॥ (633) द्याद्यतिस्थिरः—विम्बाद्यत्याऽऽत्मना विम्बे स्थितः स्यात् शाश्वतस्थिरः॥ (634) भूशयः—स्वयंव्यक्तादिक्रपेण कौ होते भूशयस्ततः॥ (635) भूषणः—एवं विश्वजनीनेन शीलेनैष श्रियः पतिः। यदात्मानं भूपयित भूषणस्तत् स् कीर्तितः॥ (636) भूतिः—योऽसौ समृद्धिमैश्वयं भक्तानां भूतिरीरितः॥ (637) अशोकः—नाथत्वाद्यापि सर्वेषां अशोकोऽनाथताहतेः॥ (638) शोकनाशनः—भक्तानां स्वेन संबन्धव्यतिरेकनिबन्धनम्। शोकं नाश्यतीत्येष शोकनाशनः नाशन ईरितः॥

श्रिचिष्मानर्चितः कुम्भो विशुद्धात्मा विशोधनः। अनिरुद्धोऽप्रतिरथः प्रद्युन्नोऽमितकिमः॥ ६२॥

(639) श्रचिष्मान्—बाह्याभ्यन्तरसद्भक्तचक्षुरुश्नयनश्चमम् । दिव्यं तेजः सदा यस्य सोऽर्चिष्मानिति कथ्यते॥ (640) अर्चितः—अर्चा ह्यर्चावतारोऽस्य द्वेत्रायतनसद्मस् । सञ्जातेत्यर्चितः प्रोक्तः सप्ताणीं वाञ्चितप्रदः॥ (641) कुम्भः—काम्यते स सजातीयैर्गुणैः कुम्भः प्रकीर्तितः। कौ स भातीति कुम्भो वा षडणीं भयनाशकः॥ (642) विशुद्धात्मा—सर्वाधित्रेष्वशेषेण सर्वस्य त्यागतः सदा। विशुद्धात्मा, (643) विशोधनः—द्वेत्रमृतशोधकः स्यात् विशोधनः॥ (644) तत्तत्त्वेत्रश्वरोक्तः स्याद्गिरुद्धादिनामभिः। अनिरुद्धः—वासुभाण्डा-स्यभूभागे नित्यसंनिहितः स्थितः। अनिरुद्ध इति स्थातो वस्वणीं मनुरुत्तमः॥ (645) अप्रतिरथः—प्रतिपक्षस्य राहित्यात् बद्धनिष्ट-जनार्दनः। विख्यातो द्वाप्रतिरथो नवार्णः शत्ननाशकः॥ (646)

प्रद्युग्नः—आत्मप्रद्योतन्थ्वाञ्च प्रद्युग्न इति कथ्यते । "अधिष्ठाय स्थितः साक्षात् भक्तानां सुगतिप्रदः"॥ (647) अमितविक्रमः—लोकत्रयेऽप्य-पर्याप्तविक्रमोऽमितविक्रमः॥

कालनेमिनिहा वीरइशौरिइशूरजनेश्वरः। त्रिलोकात्मा त्रिलोकेशः केशवः केशिहा हरिः॥ ६९॥

(648) कालनेमिनिहा—कालचकस्य या नेमिरविद्याख्या च दुर्धरा। तां नारायित यश्चासौ कालेनेमिनिहा स्मृतः। नवाक्षरो मनुरयमिवद्या- मूलमोचकः। (649) शौरिः—शौरिनाम्ना स्थितः शौरिक्ष्पलावर्तके शुमे॥ (650) शूरः—सर्वरक्षःश्लयकरः शूर इत्यभिर्धायते॥ (651) शूरजनेश्वरः—पराक्रमिजनेशत्वात् स्मृतः शूरजनेश्वरः॥ (652) त्रिलोकात्मा—यः सातत्येन लोकांस्त्रीन् भक्तानुग्रहकाम्यया। गच्छ-त्यसौ त्रिलोकात्मा वस्त्रणों भूतिदायकः॥ (653) त्रिलोकेशः त्रिलोकाना- मीशत्या त्रिलोकेशः प्रकीतितः॥ (654) केशवः— ब्रह्मेशयोः स्वाङ्गजन्वात् केशवः परिकीर्तितः॥ (655) असुरं केशिनामानं हत्वान् केशिहा स्मृतः॥ (656) हरिः—गोवर्धनस्थो हरितः क्रतुभागहरो हरिः॥

कामदेवः कामपालः कामी कान्तः कृतागमः। अनिर्देश्यवपुर्विष्णुर्वीरोऽनन्तो धनञ्जयः॥ ७०॥

(657) कामदेवः—शंकरालयगः कामदेवः सर्वेष्टदः स्मृतः। (658) कामपालः – दत्तानुपालकश्चेष कामपालः प्रकीर्तितः॥ (659) कामी—प्रदेयातिशयात् कामी। (660) कान्तः—कान्तश्च कमनीयकः॥ तत्तत्त्त्त्तेत्रशोक्तिरेवमुपर्यपि यथोचितम्। (661) कृतागमः—अथ शक्त्य-वतारोऽत्र मन्त्रत्मा स्यात् कृतागमः॥ (662) अनिर्देश्यवपुः—युगानुः सारिकपत्वात् अनिर्देश्यवपुः स्मृतः॥ (663) विष्णुः—स्वशक्त्यः सर्व-जगतो व्याते विष्णुरिति स्मृतः (664) वीरः—वीरः स्यात् साधुसंताप-कारिणोऽजित हन्ति यत्। (665) अनन्तः—देशतः कालतो वापि गुणतो वस्तुतोऽपिन्वा। अवधिस्त्वस्य नास्तीति सोऽनन्तः समुद्दाहृतः। (666) धनञ्जयः—प्रेष्सोपार्जनलोभादियोग्यत्वाधिक्यसत्त्वतः । मणिमौक्तिकर-त्नादिहेमरूप्यादिकं धनम्। जयत्यधः करोतीति धनञ्जय इतीरितः॥

ब्रह्मण्यो ब्रह्मफृद्ब्रह्मा ब्रह्म ब्रह्मविवर्धनः। ब्रह्मविद् ब्राह्मणो ब्रह्मी ब्रह्मको ब्राह्मणप्रियः॥ ७१॥

(667) ब्रह्मण्यः—जीवात्मा प्रकृतिक्चािप ब्रह्मेति व्यपिद्दयते। कारणं स्थितिभोगादेः सर्वावस्थासु यत् ततः। ताभ्यां हितः सन् ब्रह्मण्यः सप्ताणीं भोगदायकः॥ (668) ब्रह्मक्रद्भह्मा—महदादितमःकार्यं ब्रह्मेति ह्यभिधीयते। तस्य कर्ता स्वयं ब्रह्मा नियाम्यो यस्य सर्वदा। स तु स्यात् ब्रह्मकृद्भह्मा नवाणः सर्वकाक्तिदः॥ (669) ब्रह्म— व्यक्ताव्यक्त-समष्ट्यादि पुरुषांक्ष्मैव नित्यक्तः। गुणैक्ष्म कल्याणब्रमैब्र्मेह्म बृह्यतीति च । रूपैः स्वरूपेण गुणैविभवैक्ष्म स्वयं सदा। वृहतीति च तद् ब्रह्म पडणः सन्तिप्रदः॥ (670) ब्रह्मविवर्धनः—तपोविवर्धनान्तित्यं स्मृतो ब्रह्मविवर्धनः॥ (671) ब्रह्मवित्यं विद्यान्यन्ततो वेत्ति स ब्रह्मविदुदीरितः॥ (672) ब्राह्मणः—दत्तात्रेयादिरूपेण ह्यदीणों ब्राह्मणः-स्मृतः। पठनाद्वाऽथ वेदस्य ब्राह्मणः परिकीतितः॥ (673) ब्रह्मी—मानमेयस्कूपैतःस्वामी ब्रह्मीति शब्द्यते॥ 674 ब्रह्मज्ञः—यो वेद्दान् अर्थतो वेत्ति सोऽयं ब्रह्मक्र ईरितः॥ (675) ब्राह्मणप्रियः—वेदाधिकारिणो विप्राः प्रिया यस्येति वै सदा। ब्राह्मणप्रिय इत्युक्तो नवाणों धर्मदो मनुः॥

महाक्रमो महाकर्मा महातेजा महोरगः। महाक्रतुर्महायज्वा महायज्ञो महाहविः॥ ७२॥

(676) महाक्रमः—परमोन्नतिमात्मानं निम्नात् भवरसातलात्। जीवान् समारोहयतो ज्ञानभक्तवादिरूपिणी। पर्वानुपूर्वी यस्यास्ति स महाक्रम ईरितः॥ (677) महाकर्मा—अत्यन्तर्हानान् जन्त्ं इच योग्यान् स्वानुभवस्य हि। करोति महदाइचर्यं कर्म तत् यस्य सर्वदा। महाकर्मी स विज्ञेयो द्यष्टाणीं मनुरुत्तमः॥ (678) महातेजाः—अनाद्य-विद्याख्यतमोहारि तेजो महत् यतः। महातेजा द्यतः ख्यातः तेजोदो वस्त्रवर्णकः (679) महोरगः—महोरग इति ख्यातिहचत्तद्वारा प्रवेशनात्॥ (680) महाक्रतुः—सर्वे इच सुकरा पूजा यस्य स्यात् स महाक्रतुः॥ (681) महायज्वा—देवतान्तरयाजिभ्यः स्वयाज्युत्कर्षकारकः। महायज्वा समुद्दिष्टः सत्कर्मफलदो मनुः॥ (682) महायज्ञः—ऋयेभ्यो देव-यागेभ्यः स्वयागोत्कर्षकारकः। महायज्ञः समाख्यातो द्याणों हरियागदः॥ (683) महाद्विः—अद्दिस्नमात्मादि द्विवर्यस्य स्थात् स मद्वाद्वविः॥

स्तव्यः स्तवित्रयः स्तोत्रं स्तुतिः स्तोता रणित्रयः।
पूर्णः पूरियता पुण्यः पुण्यकीर्तिरनामयः॥ ७३॥

(684) स्तव्यः—चेतश्शारीरयोर्जन्तोर्व्यापाराराध्यता हरेः। उक्ता वागाराध्यत्वमुच्यते । स्मृतः स्तुत्यईणात् स्तब्यः नारायणस्याथ षडणीं बन्धमोचकः॥ (685) तबिष्रयः—यया कयाचिद्भारत्या येन केनापि जन्तुना। यथाकथित्रत् कथितो यस्य प्रियतमः स्तवः। स्त वप्रियः स कथितो वस्वर्णः प्रीतिवर्धकः। (686) स्तोत्रम्—स्वेनैव निष्पाद्यतया खस्तुतेः स्तोत्रमुच्यृते ॥ (687) स्तुतः—शेषशेषाशनाद्यर्थः सूरि-भिश्चास्मदादिभिः। स्तुतत्वादविशेषेण स्तुत इत्यभिधीयते॥ (688) स्तोता—खस्तोतारं परं स्तोतुं शील यस्यास्ति खर्वदा। स्तोता स स्यात् पञ्चवर्णः सर्वस्तुत्यत्वदो मनुः॥ (689) रणप्रियः—सुहृत्प्रियं युद्धकर्म यस्यास्ति स रणिप्रयः॥ (690) पूर्णः-अवाप्तसर्वकामत्वं यस्यासौ पूर्ण उण्यते ॥ (691) पूरियता—सदा पूरियतुं शीलं यस्य स्तोत्तमनोरथान् । स स्यात् पूर्ययता (692) पुण्यः -- नुण्यः सोऽपि पातिकपावनः ॥ (693) पुण्यकीर्तिः पुण्यः स्रोकोऽस्ति यस्तास्य पुण्यकीर्तिः स तु स्मृतः। (694) अनामयः—संसाराख्यमहाव्याधेः विरोधित्वादनामयः

> मनोजवस्तीर्थकरो वसुरेता वसुप्रदः। वसुप्रदो वासुदेवो वसुर्वसुमना हविः॥ ७४॥

(695) मनजतवः—भक्तानां संपदः शीघं करोतीति मनोजवः॥ (696) तीर्थकरः—गङ्गादितीर्थहेतुत्वात् श्रुतिस्मृत्योः प्रवर्तनात्। आत्म प्रवेशसोपानकृत्वात् तीर्थकरः स्मृतः।(697) वसुरेताः—वसुशब्दोज्योति-रथारेतस्त्रत्कारणं मतम्। दिव्यज्योतिःकारणत्वात् वसुरेताः प्रकीर्तितः॥ (698) वसुप्रदः—देवकीवसुदेवाभ्यां आत्मरूपं महद्भनम्। पुत्रत्वेन प्रकपणं ददातीति वसुप्रदः॥ (699) वसुप्रदः—देवकीवसुदेवाभ्यां स्विपतृत्वं महद्वसु। तेजोऽसौ प्रद्वातीति वसुप्रद इतीरितः॥ (700) वासुदेवः—वसुदेवापत्यभावत्। वासुदेवः प्रकीर्तितः॥ (701) वसुः—वस्तीति वसुर्लोकहितेच्छुः क्षीरसागरे॥ (702) वसुमनाः—सिन्धौ लक्ष्मीजनमभूमौ वसतोऽप्यस्य व मनः। वसुदेवे सदाऽस्तीति स स्यात् वसुमनाः परम्॥ (703) हविः—नन्दगोपयशोदाभ्यां कंसोपद्रव-शान्तये। अदीयताऽऽदीयत च ताभ्यां हविरतः स्सृतः॥

श्रीविष्णुसहस्रतामस्तोत्रम्

सद्गतिः सत्कृतिः सत्ता सद्गृतिः सत्परायणम् (णः)? शूरसेनो यदुश्रेष्ठः सन्निवासः सुयामुनः॥ ७४॥

(704) सद्गतिः—उत्पन्न एव कंसादिकृतबाधापनोदनात्। सतां प्राप्यतया चैव सद्गतिः समुदाहृतः॥ (705) सत्कृतिः—रासक्रीडादिकृतयः सत्या यस्य स सत्कृतिः॥ (706) सत्ता—स्वयमेव सतां सत्ता यत् तत् सत्तेति कीर्त्यते॥ (707) सद्भृतिः—सतां पुत्रकलतादिभृत्या सद्भृतिरुच्यते॥ (708) सद्भपरायणम् (णः)—सतां पर्रं स्यादयनं सत्परायण मीश्वरः। यद्वाऽयनं परं सन्तो यस्यासौ सत्परायणः॥ (709)—शूरसेनः—भूभारहरणार्थीय यादवाः पाण्डवाश्च ये। शुराः सहायास्ते ऽस्येति शूरसेनः स कथ्यते॥ (710) यदुश्रेष्टः—मग्नं तु यादवं वंशामुद्धिरिष्यति यश्च सः। यदुश्रेष्ठ उति ख्यातः वस्वर्णो वंशवर्धनः॥ (711) सिन्नवासः—सनकादिनिवासो हि मनुष्यद्वेऽपि यः सदा। सिन्नवासः स विज्ञेयो ह्यष्टार्णः स्थानदायकः॥ (712) सुयामुनः—गोपीभिर्यमुनायां तु शोभनं पावनं महत्। जलकीडादि यस्येति सुयामुन इतीरितः॥

भूतावासो वासुदेवः सर्वासुनिलयोऽनलः। दर्पहा दर्पदो (ऽ) दृतो दुर्घरोऽथापराजितः॥ ७६॥

(713) भूतावासः—यस्मिन् वसन्ति भूतानि भूतावासः स कथ्यते। (714) वासुदेवः—वसुदेवापत्यतया द्वादशाध्यात्ममञ्जसा। नियच्छिति सदा यस्तु वासुदेवः स ईरितः॥ (715) सर्वासुनिलयः— सर्वासुनिलयः स स्यात् सर्वप्राणावलम्बनम्॥ (716) अनलः—सर्व कत्वापि गोपानां न च किञ्चिन्मया कृतम्। इत्येवमिवतृप्तो यः सोऽनलः परिकीर्तितः॥ स्वभक्तभ्यः कृतं मन्तुं नालं सोदुं स वाऽनलः॥ (717) दर्पहा—गोवर्धनस्योद्धरणे पारिजातपरिग्रहे। वाणदोर्दण्डषण्डानां खण्ड-नादौ तदा तदा। देवानां व दर्पमालं हतवान् यः स दर्पहा॥ (718) दर्पदः—मधुरायां यादवेभ्यो मधुपानादिना ततः। दप च दर्जवान् योऽसौ वर्पदः परिकीर्तितः॥ (719) अद्दतः—अथाप्यगर्वितो योऽसौ अद्दतः स उदाहतः। दपः—वाललीलाप्रसङ्गेषु यशोदानन्दलालनात्। दप्ती मर्तेः

भवत् (720) दुर्घरः—ताभ्यां दुर्घहो दुर्घरो मतः ॥ (721) अपराजितः— दुर्योधनादिभिर्नित्यं रूढमूळैः पराजयः। न यस्य कुत्रचिद्वापि सोऽपरा- जित ईरितः॥

विश्वमूर्तिर्महामूर्तिर्दीप्तमूर्तिरमूर्तिमान्। अनेकमूर्तिरव्यक्तः शतमूर्तिः शताननः॥ ७७॥

(722) विश्वमूर्तिः—विश्वं मूर्तिस्तनुर्यस्य विश्वमूर्तिस्तु स स्मृतः । (723), महामूर्तिः—विश्वेकाश्रयमूर्तित्वात् महामूर्तिरिति स्मृतः ॥ (724) दीप्तमूर्तिः—यित्किञ्चित् केनिधदीप्रं गुणेनात्र विशेषतः । तत् सर्वं मूर्तिरस्येति दीप्तमूर्तिरसौ स्मृतः ॥ (725) अमूर्तिमान्—अमूर्ति-शब्देनोच्यन्ते द्याव्यक्तपुरुषादयः । त एव यस्य स्वमिति स स्मृतः स्याद्मूर्तिमान् ॥ (726) अनेकमूर्तिः—षोडश स्वीसहस्राणि शतमेकं ततोऽधिकम् । अनेकमूर्तिरित्युक्तः तत्संख्याकस्वदेहतः ॥ (727) अव्यक्तः—मनुष्यत्वेन सर्वत्र परभावाप्रकाशनात् । वुधैरव्यक्त इति च कथितस्तत्त्व-पारगैः ॥ (728) शतमूर्तिः—अर्जुनाय व्यक्ततया विश्वरूपप्रदर्शनात् । शतमूर्तिः

अनेकाननसंपत्त्या शतानन इतीरितः॥

एको नैकः स वः कः किं यत् तत् पदनुत्तमम्। लोकवन्धुर्ले।कनाथो माधवो भक्तवत्सलः॥ ७८॥

(730) एकः—द्वितीयस्यसजातीयराहित्यादेक उच्यते॥ (731) नैकः—नैकः स्वविसजातीय विभूत्याच्यद्वितीयवान्॥ (732) सः—सर्वेषु कृष्णरूपादिष्वाकुमारप्रसिद्धितः। अज्ञानं स्यन् स्वविज्ञानं निश्चयी-कृष्ते स सः। (733) वः—यथाप्रसिद्धिवासित्वात् खस्य भूतेष्विप स्वयम्। भूतावासतया वः स्यात् (734) कः—सर्वेषु कनतीति कः॥ (735) किम्—स ईिप्सितार्थज्ञप्त्यर्थं प्रष्टव्यः किमिति स्मृतः॥ (736) यत—रक्षाये पृच्छकान

भक्तिं भक्तानां तनोतीति तत् उच्यते॥ (738) पद्मनुत्तमम्—परमं च प्रपन्नानां प्राप्यं पदमनुत्तमम्॥ (739) लोकबन्धुः—लोकानां खजनत्वाद्धि लोकबन्धुरिति स्मृतः॥ (740) लोकनाथः—लोकबन्धत्व-

मूंल हि लोकस्वामित्वमित्यतः। स्वाभाविकाञ्च संबन्धात् लोकनाथ इतीरितः॥ (741) माधवः—लोकनाथत्वसंबन्धः श्रीमतञ्चेति माधवः। मधोर्वशोद्भवत्वाञ्च माधवः परिकीर्तितः॥ (742) भक्तवत्सलः—विशेषं वक्ति भक्तेषु योऽसौ स्यात् भक्तवत्सलः॥

सुवर्णवर्णो हेमाङ्गो वराङ्गश्चन्दनाङ्गदी। वीरहा विषमः शून्यो घृताशीरचलश्चलः॥ ७९॥

(743)सुवर्णवर्णः—गुणवत्स्स्वर्णनिकषिनदेषिक्विवरुवर्णतः।सुवर्ण-वर्ण इत्युक्तः नवाणे मैक्तिकामदः॥ (744) हेमाङ्गः—वर्णिधिष्ठान मङ्गश्च दिव्यसत्त्वमयं यतः। अतो हेमाङ्ग इत्युक्तः सप्ताणें हेम-वर्णदः॥ (745) वराङ्गः—देवकीप्रीतये दिव्यं मङ्गलं दिव्यलाञ्छनम्। आविष्यतं येन रूपं वराङ्गस्स तु कथ्यते॥ (746) चन्द्रनाङ्गदी—भूषणान्यङ्गदानि सदाह्वादकराणि च। सन्ति यस्य हि नित्यं तु स स्मृतः चन्द्रनाङ्गदी॥ (747) वीरहा—समूलं पूतनादीन् वै यो जघान स वीरहा॥ (748) विषमः—भीतिक्षेमकरत्वाद्धि कुटिलाकुटिलात्मसु। विषमः स तु विष्यातः (749) शून्यः—शून्यः स्यात् दोषवर्जितः। (750) घृताशीः—गोपानां सद्मगव्ये वा जगदाप्यायनेऽथ वा। घृते त्वा-शास्तिरस्येति घृताशीः परिकीर्तितः॥ (751) अचलः—दुर्योधनाद्य-मेथत्वात् अचलः परिकीर्तितः॥ (752) चलः—सत्यादेः पाण्डवार्थे स चलतीति चलः स्मृतः॥

अमानी मानदो मान्यो लोकखामी त्रिलोकधृत्। सुमेधा मेधजो धन्यस्सत्यमेधा धराधरः॥ ८०॥

(753) अमानी—ग्रमानी योऽनहंकारी भक्तेष्वेव स ईरितः॥ (754) मानदः—स मानदोऽर्जुनादिभ्यो मानं राज्यं च दत्तवान्॥ (755) मान्यः—मान्यस्तदीयत्वेन स्यात् संमन्तव्यस्सदेति सः॥ (756) लोकस्वामी—लोकः सर्वः स्वमस्येति लोकस्वामीति कथ्यते। (757) बिलोकधृत्—लोकबयस्य धरणात् स बिलोकधृदीरितः। (758) सुमेधाः—बुद्धिः सु शोभना यस्य सुमेधाः परिकीर्तिद्वः॥ (759) मेधजः—देवकीकृतपुत्रीयव्रतयन्ने च यस्य वै। जनिस्तु मेधजः स स्यात् सप्ताणः पुत्रदायकः॥ (760) धन्यः—धन्यस्तु देवकीजन्मधनलाभादयं

समृत ॥ (761) सत्यमेधाः—वल्लवीवसुदेवादिसाजात्यस्याभिमानिनी। मेधा यस्यास्ति सत्या स सत्यमधाः प्रकीर्तितः॥ (762) धराधरः— गोवर्धनं शीव्रं धृतवान् स धाराधरः॥

> तेजोवृषो द्युतिधरः प्रमहो निम्नहो व्यम्रो नैकशृङ्गो गदाम्रजः॥ ८१॥

(763) तेजोवृषः—तेजोऽभिवर्षति यतः सुहृत्पालनलक्षणम्। तेजोवृष समाख्यातो वस्तर्णो मित्रवृद्धिदः॥ (764) द्यतिधरः—अमान्त्रुषीं यो धृतवान् द्यतिमैन्द्राभिभावुकाम् । स्यातः स हि द्यतिधरः वस्तर्णः कान्तिदो मनुः॥ (765) सर्वशास्त्रभृतां वरः—जरासन्धादिसमरे श्रेष्ठः शस्त्रभृतां च यः। स ख्यातः सर्वलोकेषु सर्वशस्त्रभृतां वरः॥ (766) प्रग्रहः—पार्थः सारिथनानेन सदश्व इव रिश्मिभः। प्रगृह्यते यतस्तत् स्यात् प्रग्रहः समुदाहृतः॥ (767) निग्रहः—येन सारथ्य-वैविज्यात निग्टहान्ते सा श्रुत्ववः। स निग्रहः समाख्यातः सप्तार्णः शत्रुनाशकः॥ (768) व्यग्रः—युद्धक्रमासिहिष्णुःवात् पार्थविद्विद्विनिग्रहे। व स्तर्भौ व्यग्रः समाख्यातः पडणों वैरिनाशकः॥ (769) नेकश्टङः—नैकशृङ्गो यस्य नैकं स्यात् शृङ्गं=वैरिवाधकम्। (770) गदाग्रजः—गदनाम्नञ्चाग्रज्ञत्वात् गदाग्रज इतीरितः॥

चतुर्मूर्तिश्चतुर्वाहुचतुर्व्यूहश्चतुर्गतिः। चतुरात्मा चतुर्भावश्चतुर्वेदविदेकपात्॥ ८२॥

(771) चतुर्मूर्तिः—बलभद्रो वासुदेवः प्रद्यम्नद्रचानिरुद्धकः । मूर्तयो यस्य स चतुर्मूर्तिरुच्यते ॥ (772) चतुर्वाहुः—ब्यूहमूल-परावस्थनिरुपाधिकरूपतः । चत्वारो बाह्यो यस्य स चतुर्वाहु-रुच्यते ॥ (773) चतुर्व्यूहः—समस्तव्यस्तपाङ्गण्यव्यूहावसः चतुर्व्यूह इति ख्यातः चतुर्वर्गप्रदो मनुः ॥ (774) चतुर्गतिः—चतस्रः प्राप्तयो यस्मिन् भक्तानां स चतुर्गतिः ॥ (775) चतुरात्मा—जाग्रदादि-स्यूलस्थम चातुरात्म्यप्रकाशनात् । चतुरात्मा स विज्ञेयः वस्वणी मनु-रुक्तमः ॥ (776) चतुर्भावः—शास्त्रदानादिरुत्याभिव्यञ्जनात् स्थूल-स्थमतः । चतुर्भावः समाख्यातः मुन्यर्णञ्च गतिप्रदः ॥ (777)

चतुर्वेदिवत्—चतुर्वेदप्राज्ञनिष्ठा वित्तिर्यद्विषये स तु । चतुर्वेदिविदित्युकः नवाणीं निगमप्रदः ॥ (778) एकपात्—एकांशेनावतीर्णत्वात् एक-पादिति कथ्यते ॥

समावर्तो निवृत्तामा दुर्जयो दुरतिक्रमः। दुर्लभो दुर्गमो दुर्गो दुरावासो दुरारिहा॥ ८३॥

(779) समावर्तः—एतादृशं हि सर्वत्र सर्वदा सर्वथापि च । व्यूहस्य विभवस्यापि यस्यास्त्यावर्तनं स तु । समावर्तः समाख्यातः वस्रणों जन्मुनाशकः ॥ (780) निर्वृत्तात्मा—निवृत्तात्मा मनो यस्य सदा जगदमिश्रितम् ॥ (781) दुर्जयः—शक्तवा देवमनुष्याचैवेशिकर्तुं न शक्यते । अन्वेष्टुं वापि यः स स्यात् दुर्जयः सप्तवर्णकः ॥ (782) दुरितक्रमः—अतिक्रम्य स्वपादाजं सर्वेषां प्रापकान्तरम् । नास्तीति सर्वपापन्नः स स्मृतो दुरितक्रमः ॥ (783) दुर्लभः—अजितेन्द्रियदुष्प्रापो दुर्लभः स च कथ्यते ॥ (784) दुर्गमः—नेत्रदुर्वलवृत्तीनां मध्याह्मयम् णेर्यथा । दुष्प्रापाष्ट्रध्यतेजस्त्वात् दुर्गमः परिक्रीर्तितः ॥ (785) दुर्गः—दुष्प्रवेशतया दुर्गः पापिभिः सर्वथैव सः । (786) दुरावासः—दुष्करावासमूमित्वात् दुरावास इतीरितः (787) दुरारिहा —दुरारिणस्तु दुर्मागामिनस्तान् निहन्ति यः । तयीमार्गत्याजनाधै ः स स्यान्नित्यं दुरारिहा ॥

शुभाङ्गो लोकसारङ्गस्सुतन्तुस्तन्तुवर्धनः। इन्द्रकर्मा महाकर्मा कृतकर्मा कृतागमः॥ ८४॥

(788) शुभाङ्गः—मायामोहनवेषेण विव्रलभ्यासुरानि । स्थितः प्रत्यितस्तेषां शुभाङ्ग इति कथ्यते ॥ (789) लोकसारङ्गः—न्याया। एतं यत् सारं भोगनिर्वाणवर्त्म सः । तद्गच्छित सदा लोके लोकसारङ्ग रितः (790) सुतन्तुः—तन्तुः कृत्रिमशान्त्यादिरूपः तद्ग्रहणाय वै । गोभनोऽस्य सुतन्तुः स सप्ताणीं दोषनाशकः ॥ (791) तन्तुवर्धनः— गंश्रिभः पापरुचिभः तन्तुं संसारनामकम् । सन्तनोति सदा यः तन्तुवर्धन ईरितः ॥ (792) इन्द्रकर्मा—प्रपन्नेन्द्राद्यर्थतयां दैत्यसंहार- । कर्म यस्यास्तीन्द्रकर्मा सोऽष्टाणीं मनुरुक्तमः ॥ (793)

महाकर्मा—एवं न्यायप्रवृत्तत्वात् महाकर्मेति कव्यते॥ (794) कृतकर्मा— स्वानुष्ठिततदाचारः कृतकर्मेति कथ्यते॥ (795) कृतागमः—कृतवुद्धाद्या-गमत्वात् कृतागम उदाहृतः॥

उद्भवः सुन्दरः सुन्दो रत्ननाभस्सुलोचनः । श्रको वाजसनः शृङ्गी जयन्तः सर्वविज्ञयी ॥ ८४ ॥

(796) उद्भवः—मोक्षोपदेशनटनात् भवादुद्गतवत् स्थितः। उद्भवः स तु वज्ञेयः सप्तार्गः पापनाशकः। (797) सुन्दरः—स स्यात् सुन्दर उद्दिष्टः तेषां दृष्टिमनोहरः (798) सुन्दः—विश्वातिशायिसौभाग्यशालिन्वात् स उनित्त यत्। सुष्टु चेतः क्षेदयित रक्षसां सुन्द ईरितः॥ (799) रत्ननाभः—स रत्ननाभ इत्युक्तः यः पाण्डित्यविडम्बनात्। मृष्टोदर्व्यक्तरम्यनाभिः सत्फलदो मनुः॥ (800) सुलोचनः—सुलोचन इति प्रोक्तो मायाभोहोर्जितेक्षणः॥ (801) अर्कः—अत्यन्तधार्भेक इति स्तुतस्तैर्पकं ईरितः॥ (802) वाजसिनः—अन्नादीनहिकानेच यसानम्ह्यां भजन्तिते। स वाजसिनिर्त्युक्तः वस्त्रणांऽन्नप्रदो मनुः॥ (803) शृङ्गी—करेऽस्ति पिञ्चिका यस्य श्रुङ्गचिहंसाविडम्बनात्॥ (804) जयन्तः—सर्वप्रपञ्चमिथ्यात्वसंविद्यत्मत्ववाद्तः । आस्तिक्यवादिनां जेता जयन्त इति कथ्यते॥ (805) सर्वविज्ञयी—यस्य जय्याञ्च सर्वज्ञाः सः उक्तः सर्वविज्जयी॥

सुवर्णविन्दुरक्षोभ्यः सर्ववागीश्वरेश्वरः। महाहदो महागर्तो महाभूतो महानिधिः॥ ८६॥

(806) सुवर्णविन्दुः—विन्दत्यपलपत्यास्तिकत्वं पट्धिरक्षरैः सुवर्णविन्दुर्गदितः नवार्णः पापनाद्यनः॥ (807) अक्षोभ्यः—गभीरादायवत्त्वेन द्यविकार्यतया परैः।अक्षोभ्यः सप्तवर्णः स्यादक्षोभ्यत्वप्रदायकः॥
(808) सर्ववागीश्वरेश्वरः—वादिताया गतः पारं सर्ववागीश्वरेश्वरः॥
वाग्मितायाश्च सर्वेदाः रव्यर्णो वाक्पदो मनुः (809) महाहदः—
मज्जन्ति प्रास्तुष्यन्ति पुण्या इति महाहदः॥ (810) महागर्तः—
पापाक्रान्ततया नष्टप्रज्ञानां रौरवादयः। गर्ता यस्मान्महागर्तः स
स्मृतो वसुवर्णगः॥ (811) महाभूतः—निम्राहकत्वं कथितं स्वस्यैष्ठाः

क्षातिलंघनात्। स्वाक्षानुवर्तिनां पुंसां अनुग्राहंकतोच्यते। महाभूतो प्रहात्मानः स्वभूता यस्य स श्रुतः (812) महानिधिः—महात्मानो निधिरिव प्रिया यस्य महानिधिः॥

कुमुदः कुन्दरः कुन्दः पर्जन्यःपावनोऽनिलः। अमृताशोऽमृतवपुः सर्वज्ञः सर्वतोमुखः॥ ८७॥

(813) कुमुदः—प्राकृते मण्डले भूमौ कुमुदः स्यात् सः मोदनात्।
814) कुन्दरः—मुक्तिभूमिप्रदा कुन्दसुमविद्यमला, मितः कुन्दम्, तत्
दत्तेसौ कुन्दरः कीर्ति तोऽथवा। कुमव्ययं पापवाचि कुन्दरस्तस्य
रारणात्॥ (815) कुन्दः—भक्तेभ्यः परभक्त्यादिप्रदानात् कुन्द उच्यते
विदारितं पापजातं कुन्दः शोधयतीति वा॥ (816) पर्जन्यः—स्वतत्त्वनिन नित्यं तापत्रयापहा। पर्जन्यः स (817) पवनः—तदर्थञ्च
विते पवनश्च सः॥ (818) अनिलः—स्वस्य यसात् प्रेरकोऽन्यः प्रपन्नानुहे सदा। नापेक्ष्यः सोऽनिलः प्रोक्तो मुन्यणीं मनुकृत्तमः॥ (819)
हाशः—यद्द्रवाशयति भक्तान् वै स्वगुणामृतमादरात्। अमृताशः
इत्युक्तः श्रुतपीयूपदो मनुः॥ (820) अमृतवपुः—वपुर्यस्यामृतसमं
चामृतवपुः स्मृतः॥ (821) सर्वज्ञः—शक्याशक्यादिकं सर्वं साध्याध्यादिकं च यः। भक्तानामनुसन्धत्ते स सर्वज्ञ इतीरितः॥ (822)
तोमुखः—तत्तिश्चममृत्सृज्य यो ज्ञातुं शक्यते वृधेः। व्याजेन येन
स स्मृतः सर्वतोमुखः॥

सुलभः सुव्रतः सिद्धः शुक्रजिच्छत्रुतापनः । न्यत्रोधोदुम्बरोऽश्वत्थश्चाणूरान्ध्रनिषूदनः ॥ ८८ ॥

323) सुलभः—सर्वेषां सुखलभ्यत्वात् सुलभः परिकीर्तितः॥ (824) वितः—येन केनापि विष्टानां सर्वथा परिपालनम्। दृढं सुष्ठु व्रतं यस्य सुव्रत उदाहृतः (825) सिद्धः—अयत्नसाध्यः सिद्धः स्यात् स्वतस्वश्चातिवेदिनाम्॥ (826) श्रृष्ठाज्ञिच्छत्रतापनः—पुरुकुत्सककुत्स्थाचैदशतु- । । अयमे पदेनोक्तः श्वृजिच्छत्रतापनः॥ (827) न्यप्रोधोदुम्बरः—न्यग्भूतैः पतेः स्वानुप्रहौन्मुख्येन रुद्धचते। यो व्यवस्थाप्यते नित्यं न्यप्रोधस्स दृष्ट्वतः॥ गुणत्रयादुद्वतं यत् परमं धाम चाम्बरम्। यस्योदुम्बर

एष स्यात् उः पृषोदरनीतितः। न्यग्रोधोदुम्बर इति ह्यकं नाम प्रकीर्तितम्। अत्युच्छितानां सेव्यो योऽप्यतिनीचानुवर्तनः। न्यग्रोधोदुम्बरः स स्यात् दशार्णः सर्वसिद्धिदः। (828) अश्वत्थः—अनित्यमिन्द्रादिपदं येषां तेष्वपि तिष्ठति। नियामकत्वेनेत्येवमश्वत्थ इति कीर्तितः। (829) चाणु-रान्ध्रनिषूदनः—चाणुराख्यासुरं योऽरि महं सूदितवानसौ। प्रोच्यते मुनिभिर्नित्यं चाणुरान्ध्रनिषूदनः॥

सहस्रार्तिः सप्तजिह्नः सप्तेधाः सप्तवाहनः । अमूर्तिरनघोऽचिन्त्यो भयकृद्भयनारानः ॥ ८९ ॥

(830) सहसाचिः—सूर्ये सहस्रमर्चीष शोषणादिषु हेतवः। अभिविद्यानि येनासौ सहस्रार्चिरित स्मृतः॥ (831) सप्तजिहः—यसात् काल्यादयो जिह्ना अग्नेः सप्त भवन्ति च। स सप्तजिहः आख्यातो लोकसन्तर्पणे रतः॥ (832) सप्तध्यः—वानस्पत्याद्यं सिमधः सप्तसंस्थास्तथाऽथंवा। इष्टापूर्तादिकमणि सप्तधः सप्तसं यस्य सः॥ (833) सप्तवाहनः—यो वहत्यनिलस्कन्धान् सप्तासौ सप्तवाहनः। वाहनानि रवेरस्य सप्त वा सप्तवाहनः। (834) अमूर्तिः—स्थूलभौतिकमूर्तिभ्यो व्यावृत्तोऽमूर्तिरुच्यते॥ (835) अनघः—जीवेभ्यः कर्मवद्येभ्यो व्यावृत्तद्यानघः म्मृतः॥ (836) अचिन्त्यः—अचिन्त्यो दुर्निरूपः स्यात् मुक्ताद्युपमयापि सः॥ (837) भयस्त् आज्ञातिलं विनां पुंसां नरकादिभयङ्करः। भयस्त् स समाख्यातः सप्ताणों भववर्धनः॥ (838) भयनाशनः—अज्ञानुवर्तिनां सस्य भयं नाशयतीति सः। भयनाशन इत्युक्तो नवाणः कर्मकारकः॥

अणुबृहत् कृशस्स्थृला गुणभान्नगुणा महान् । अधृतस्खधृतः खास्यः प्राग्वंशो वंशबर्धनः ॥ ९० ॥

(839) अणु:—अतिस्क्ष्महृदाकाशाव्यक्तजीवप्रवेशने। शक्तिमान्यणित्युक्तः षडणंः सर्वशक्तिदः॥ (840) बृहत्—विपुलं परमव्योम महिम्ना चुलकीकृतम्। येन नाम्ना बृहत् स स्यात् षडणंश्च बृहत्त्वदः॥ (841) कृशः—सर्वत्राव्याहतगितः लिघम्ना कृश ईरितः॥ (842) स्थूलः—स्थित्वैकत्राखिलं स्प्रष्टुं शक्तियी महती सया। तय प्रकृष्ट्या शक्त्य विशिष्टः स्थूल उच्यते॥ (843) गुणभृत्—संकल्पात् खगुणी-

भूतसर्वावस्थिमदं जगत्। कुर्वन् विभित्तं नित्यं यो गुणभृत् स समृतो वुधेः॥ (844) निर्गुणः—िस्थितोऽप्यतद्वस्थतया जगत्यस्गर्शनात् गुणः। उक्तः स निर्गुण इति सप्ताणः पावनत्वदः॥ (845) महान्—भूम्यां महानीर इव ह्यान्मज्ञतनित्रज्ञतात्। महान् प्राकाम्यसंपृत्यी षडणेस्तु महस्त्रदः॥ (846) अधृतः—यश्वानियाम्यः केनापि ह्यधृतः स तु कीर्तितः॥ (847) स्वभृतः—स्वभावतो धृतैश्वर्यः स्वभृतः परिकीर्तितः॥ (848) स्वःस्यः—आसनं शोभनं यस्य स स्वास्य इति कथ्यते॥ (849) प्राग्वंशः—अनादिमुक्ताः प्राश्चो ये तेषामुद्भवभूमिदः। प्राग्वंश इति विष्यातः सप्ताणें मनुरुक्ततः॥ (850) वंशवर्धनः—नित्यसिद्धस्य वर्गो यो वंशं सन्तानलक्षणम्। तं वर्धयति यश्वासौ वंशवर्धन उच्यते॥

भारभृत् कथितो योगी योगीद्याः सर्वकामदः। आश्रमः श्रमणः क्षामः सुगर्णा वायुवाहनः॥ ९१॥

(851) भारभृत्—मुकानां वन्धमोक्षादिभारस्य भरणाद्धि सः । भारात् सप्तर्गणः स्यात् कार्यनित्रोहराकिरः ॥ (852) कथितः—उकः
ास्त्रेतु कथितो यसप्तर्गुगत्रत्या ॥ (853) योगी— योगो ह्यब्रिटतार्थस्य घटनं तेन सर्वथा । यस्य स्ति नित्यसंगन्धः स योगो परितीतितः ॥ (854) योगीशः—योगीशः सनकादीनां योगिनां धुर्य उच्यते ॥
(855) सर्वकामरः—अणितादीन् सर्वकामान् योगस्वलितयोगिनाम् ।
ात्तरायत्या मुक्तिर्देश्त स्यात् सर्वकामान् योगस्वलितयोगिनाम् ।
ात्तरायत्या मुक्तिर्देश्त स्यात् सर्वकामान् योगस्वलितयोगिनाम् ।
ात्तरायत्या मुक्तिर्देश्त स्यात् सर्वकामरः ॥ (856) अध्ययः—तेषां
योगस्रदानां हेतुर्वेण्यसम् । स्विश्वारिवेषु विश्वान्तेराश्चनः
स्वः ॥ (857) श्रमणः—अश्लीणकृतिसंस्कारिवेन्ननाऽतुभवेत सः ।
ातेऽभ्यस्यतेऽनेन श्रमणः परिकीर्तितः ॥ (853) श्वानः—योगिनिएयत्रात्रेण योगस्त्रष्टा अपि स्वयम् ।यस्यात् श्वान्ते स श्वानो भवाव्यितएगाय वै ॥ (859) सुर्गणः —प्रत्यापन्नत्रनाधोन् यः सन्धोः परिक्राकाः ।
'यते तमसः परं सुर्गः स च कोर्तिनः ॥ (860) वन्तुनःहनः—
।।यता गत्वरेणेन कर्मतः पतितान् सतः । गहःनता वाह्यति यः स
।इत्युवाहनः ॥

भीविणुसहस्रनामस्तोत्रम्

धनुर्घरो धनुर्वेदो दण्डो दमयिताऽदमः। अपराजितः सर्वसहो नियन्ता नियमो यमः॥ ९२॥

(861) धनुर्धरः—उपासकानां भक्तेर्यः प्रत्यूहिविनिवृत्तये। धनुषो धारको नित्यं खंय स स्याद्धनुर्धरः॥ (862) धनुर्भेदः—पुरेन्द्राद्या धनुश्वास्त्रं यसात् विन्दिन्त स श्रुतः। धनुर्भेदो ह्यष्टवणी धनुर्भेदः प्रद्यायकः॥ (863) दण्डः—वेद्रधमीरिष्टतातिनृगादिमु बतः खञान्। दण्डयतीत्यसौ दण्डः प्रकीर्तितः॥ (864) दमयिता—ताच्छीस्याद्वावणादीनां हती दमयिता खप्पम्। (865) अद्मः—किविवहमयिता नास्ति यस्यासावदमः स्मृतः॥ (866) अपराजितः—किविवह कदाचित् कस्माचित् सर्वतोमुखशासने। यस्य प्रतिहतिनीस्ति स वै स्याद्यराजितः॥ (867) सर्वसहः—मन्दाधिकारिणां सर्वमाराध्यत्वेन दैवतम्। बिभर्ति सहते यस्तु स सर्वसह ईरितः॥ (868) नियन्ता—दैवतेषु च सर्वेषु तत्तिद्वज्ञान् प्ररोचयन्। मन्दाधिकारिणो योऽसौ नियन्ता स्यान्नियच्छित ॥ (869) नियमः—भोगादिकं नियम्यास्तिन लग्न्यम् नियमः स्मृतः॥ (870) यमः—यमादीन् यच्छित यमः तत्तत्फलनियामकान्॥

सत्त्वान् सात्तिकः सत्यः सत्यधर्मपरायणः। ब अभिप्रायः प्रियाहोंऽर्हः प्रियकृत् प्रीतिवर्धनः॥ ९३॥

(871) सन्त्रवान्—प्रकाशिक्षावसुखसंपदा मोक्षसाधनम् । सन्त्रं साक्षादिधिष्ठेयं यस्यासौ सन्त्रवान् श्रुतः॥ (872) सान्त्रिकः—विज्ञानैश्वर्यवैराग्यधर्मरूपफलं स्वयम् । नियम्याईति सन्त्रं यः सान्त्रिकः परिकीर्तितः॥ (873) सत्यः—यथार्थवैभवः सत्यः श्रुतः सान्त्रिकः शास्त्रतः॥ (874) सत्यधर्मपरायणः—उपाधिरहितस्सवेमुख्यो धर्मः परायणम् । परमप्रीणनो यस्य सत्यधर्मपरायणः॥ (875) अभिप्रायः —स्वच्छेन धर्मनिष्ठेन योऽभितः प्रयते पुनः । निरुपाधिकमुद्देश्यतयाऽसावभिः संहितः। अभिप्रायः इति ज्ञेयो चस्त्रणीं मनुरुत्तमः॥ (876) प्रियार्हः— ऐदमर्थक्षानिनं यः प्रियार्हः प्रियमर्हति॥ (877) श्रुहः—अनन्येच्छावतां पुंसां योग्यः सोऽई इति स्मृतः॥ (878) प्रियकृत्—भक्तान् अन्यपराने वं स्वप्रियान् कुरुते सद्।। छन्दानुवर्तनेनेति प्रियकृत् स निगद्यते॥

(879) प्रीतिवर्धनः—गुणाविष्करणान्नित्यमुत्तरोत्तरतोऽधिकम् । यस्तु प्रीतिं वर्धयित प्रीतिवर्धन ईरितः॥

विद्यायसगतिज्योंतिः सुरुचिर्द्धतभुग्विभुः। रिवर्विरोचनस्स्र्यः सविता रिवलोचनः॥ ९४॥

(880) विहायसगितः—निरूढभिक्तयुक्तैिहं नित्यं यसान्तु गम्यते। विहायसः परं व्योम विहायसगितस्तु सः॥ (881) ज्योतिः—खप्राप्तेः साधनत्वात् यः स्वयं नित्यं विशेषतः। श्रविंरािश्वगतेज्योंितः प्रथमं पर्षे कथ्यते॥ (882) सुरुचिः—अहः ग्रुभं यस्य स वै सुरुचिः परिकीिततः॥ (883) हुतभुग्विभुः—हुतं सुधापरिणतं भुञ्जानद्यन्द्रमास्तथा। विभुः पूणों भवेद्यसिन् स वै स्याद्धतभुग्विभुः॥ (884) रिवः—यद्योत्तरायणद्वारा रूपतेऽत प्रशस्यते। स वै रिवः समाख्यातः प्राशस्यफलदो मनुः॥ (885) विरोचनः—अयनद्वयगत्याऽकं यो विरोचयित स्वयम्। विरोचन इति ख्यातः प्रकाशफलदो मनुः॥ (886) सूर्यः—वायुस्सरित यसाद्धि तस्मात् सूर्यः षडक्षरः॥ (887) सविता—वृष्टिसस्यादिकं सूते सवितेति रवेर्मुखात्। (888) रिवलोचनः—सूर्यस्य रिवनः संवन्धात् विद्युद्धरणचन्द्रकान्। निरन्तरं लोचयित रिवलोचन ईरितः॥

अनिर्विण्णः सदामर्षी लोकाधिष्ठानमञ्जूतः॥ ९४॥

(889) अनन्तहुतभुग्भोका—महत्त्वान् हुतभुक् भोका यो भुनिक प्रजा विधिः। सोऽनन्तहुतभुग्भोका महान्तौ यस्य तौ सदा॥ (890) सुखदः—ग्रमानवकरस्पर्शाद्भवमुःसार्य सत्वरम्। स्वप्राप्तिलक्षणसुखं ददाति सुखदश्व सः॥ (891) नेकदः—ग्रह्मालङ्कारदायिन्यो मुक्तेभ्यश्च परे पदे। दिव्यास्त्वप्सरसो यस्य नेकदस्स च कथ्यते। (892) अग्रजः—स्वस्याग्रे प्राप्तमुक्तानां सर्वेश्वयंश्रिया सह। यथापर्यङ्कविद्यं च करुणा-विष्टचेतसा। तद्भोग्यो जायते यश्च सोऽग्रजः परिकीर्तितः॥ (893) अनिविण्णः—महता प्रणिधानेन ह्यत्तार्य भवगर्ततः। प्राप्रय्य च तमा-स्मानं कृतकृत्यश्च विज्वरः। पश्यन्नशोच्यमेनं यो ह्यनिर्विण्णः स ईरितः॥ (894) सदामर्षी—कृतप्रतिकृतं त्वस्य निर्वोद्धं मर्षितुं भवेत्

सर्वदा शिलमस्येति स्दामर्वीति कीर्तितः॥ (895) लोकाधिष्ठानम्—लोकानां मुक्तभ ग्यानां लोकाधिष्ठानमाश्रयः॥ (896) अद्भृतः—सर्वदा सर्वथा सर्वेर्भुज्यमानोऽप्यपूर्ववत् । स्मयनीयोऽद्भृतः प्रोक्तः।

सनात् सनातनतमः कपिलः कपिरव्ययः। स्वस्तिदः स्वस्तिकृत् स्वस्ति स्वस्तिभुक् स्वस्तिदक्षिणः॥

(897) सनात्—तेषां संभजनात् सनात् ॥ (898) सनातनतमः—नित्यर्न्तनभोग्यत्वात् सनातन्तमः स्मृतः॥ (899) किपिलः—विद्यन्मण्डलमध्यस्थनीलमेघवदुज्जवलः। किपिलः स समाख्यातः सप्तवणों महामनुः॥ (900) किपिष्वयः—नियं सुखं खानुभवं पात्ययं किपिष्वयः॥ (901) स्वस्तिदः—भक्तेभ्यो मङ्गलं स्वस्ति ददानः स्वस्तिदः स्मृतः॥ (902) स्वस्तिदृत्—स्वस्ति भोगाशिषं यस्तु करोति स्वस्तिदृत्त सः॥ (903) स्वस्तिन्तमहामङ्गलक्ष्यत्वात् स्वयं स्वस्तिति कथ्यते॥ 904) स्वस्तिभुक्—पालनान्मङ्गलस्यवं स्वस्तिभुक् चेति गम्यते॥ (905) स्वस्तिदृक्षिणः—शक्त्याद्या प्रकृतिः स्वस्ति स्वात्मदानं च दक्षिणा। श्रात्मार्पणास्ययागे तु यस्यासौ स्वस्तिदृक्षिणः॥

अरौद्रः कुण्डली चक्री विक्रम्यूर्जितशासनः। शब्दातिगः शब्दसहः शिशिरः शर्वरीकरः॥१७॥

(905) अरौद्रः—स्वर्भेश्वर्येऽपि सुगुणः शीतलोऽरौद्र उच्यते॥ (907) कुण्डलो—दिव्यभूपणग्रान् योऽसौ कुण्डलीति प्रकथ्यते॥ (908) चक्री—नित्यदिव्यायुधः चक्री (909) विक्रमी—स्याद्विलासी तु विक्रमी॥ (10) क्रांजेतशासनः—ग्रह्माद्यलंध्यसाक्षो यः स स्याद्वृजितशासनः॥ (911) शब्दातिगः—अनन्तशाखरामनायः वाग्दे-व्याऽनन्तभोगिना। वक्तं ह्यशक्यो महिमा यस्य शब्दातिगोऽस्ति सः॥ (912) शब्दसहः—अतिभारमिबास्पष्टं तिरश्चां शब्दमार्तिजम्। सहते यः शब्दसहो, वस्त्रणां मनुष्टत्तमः॥ (913) शिशिरः—गजेन्द्रपालनार्थं यः शिशिरस्तरसा गतः॥ (914) शर्वरीकरः—उच्यते शर्वरीशब्दात् दिसापरिवदारिणी। पञ्चायुधी करे साऽस्येत्युदितः शर्वरीकरः॥

सकूरः पेशलो दक्षो दक्षिणः क्षमिणांवरः। विद्वत्तमो वीतभयः पुण्यश्रवणकोर्तनः॥ १८॥

(915) अकूरः—योऽसौ धृतायुधेप्रहिमकूरो मङ्क्ष्वकृत्तवान्॥ (916) पेशलः—त्वरातिशयतः स्रस्तस्रग्भूवाम्बरसुन्दरः। गजेन्द्र-रक्षास्वये योऽसौ स्यत् पेशकः स्मृतः॥ (917) दक्षः—दक्षो यो द्रुतमाग्नता रक्षणाय स उच्यते। (918) दक्षिणः—गजेन्द्रस्य प्रपन्नस्य यः प्रीतो दक्षिणस्तु सः॥ (919) क्षमिणांवरः—गजेन्द्रदर्शनेनासौ धृतात्वा क्षमिणां वरः। (920) विद्वत्तमः—गक्षेन्द्रार्तिचिकित्सायां विद्वान् बिद्वत्तमस्तु सः॥ (921) वीतभयः—वीतं भयं गजेन्द्रस्य यस्मात् वीतभयश्च सः॥ (922) पुण्यश्चवणकीर्तनः—गजेन्द्रमोक्षणं श्रुत्वा सद्यः पापात् प्रमुक्यते। यस्तात् तत्कीर्तनं पुण्यं श्चवणं चेति स स्मृतः। द्वादशाणीं मनुश्रेष्ठः पुण्यश्चवणकीर्तनः॥

उत्तारणो दुष्कृतिहा पुण्यो दुस्त्वप्ननाशनः। वीरहा रक्षणः सन्तो जीवनः'पर्यवस्थितः॥१९॥

(924) उत्तारणः—सरसस्तौ तारितवान् इत्युत्तारण ईरितः॥ (924) दुष्कृतिहा — प्राप्तं विदारयामास यसात् दुष्कृतिहा च सः॥ (925) पुण्यः —कीत्यिऽसादादीनि यो गजेःद्रत्राण्या । पुनात्यसौ भवेत् पुण्यः षडणः पावनृत्वतः॥ (926) दुःखप्ननारानः— गजेन्द्रमोक्षणाच्यायजपादुःखप्रजं फल्लम्। नाश्यत्यञ्जसा योऽसौ भवेत् दुःखप्ननाशनः॥ (927) वीरहा—वीरं तडाधकं मृत्युं हतत्रान् वीरहा मतः (928) रक्षणः—स्पर्शसंस्रेष्ठणणाद्यस्तं रक्षतीति स रक्षणः॥ (929) सन्तः—यः खाश्रितान् संतनोति स सन्त इति कथ्यते। तेषामस्तीति वा सन्तो वचनव्यत्ययः स्मृतः। तेभ्य इष्टं दत्त्वान् वा सनोतेस्सन्त उच्यते॥ (930) जीवनः—खइस्तेन हतं ग्राहं गन्धर्यत्वेन जीवयन्। पूर्वशायं निरस्याथ यस्तिष्ठति स जीवनः॥ (931) पर्यवस्थितः— वात्सस्यात् तं गजेन्द्रं तु परितोऽवस्थितश्च सः। पर्यवस्थित आख्यातो नवाणां द्यमितप्रदः॥

अनन्तरूपोऽनन्तश्रीजितमन्युर्भयापहः। चतुरश्रो गभीरात्मा विदिशो व्यादिशो दिशः॥ १००॥

(932) अनन्तरूपः—अनन्तरूपः स स्याद्वै यस्यासंख्येयविग्रहाः॥ (933) अनन्तश्रीः—देयाः स्वप्राप्तिपर्यन्ताः श्रियोऽनन्ताइच नित्यशः। प्रपन्नभ्यो यस्य सन्ति सोऽनन्तश्रीरिति समृतः॥ (934) जितमन्युः— गजन्द्रद्वेषिणे कोघो जलकीटाय यः स्थितः। त मन्युं जितवान योऽसौ जितमन्युः प्रकथ्यते॥ (935) भयापहः—अनाथत्वभयं हन्ति वात्सव्येन्त्रेत्र माहशाम्। भयापहः समाख्यातो वस्त्रणों मनुरुत्तमः॥ (936) चतुरश्रः—युक्तकारी सर्वेसमः चतुरश्रः स कीर्तितः॥ (937) गभीरात्मा—धात्रादीनामप्रधृष्यं गाम्भीर्यं यस्य विद्यते। गभीरात्मा स विद्येषो वस्त्रणों मनुरुत्तमः॥ (938) विदिशः—विनयाद्रद्रदस्तोत्र-गिरामपि दिवौकसाम्। दूरेऽस्य विविधा देशा विदिशः स तु कीर्तितः॥ (939) व्यादिशः—ब्रह्माद्यभिमतस्थान।तिस्पृत्या व्यादिशस्य सः॥ (940) दिशः—धात्रादीन् सर्वेकृत्येषु ह्याद्वाप्यति यः सदा। दिशः स तु समाख्यातः षडणां मनुरुत्तमः॥

> अनादिर्भूर्भुवो लक्ष्मीः सुवीरो रुचिराङ्गदः। जननो जनजन्मादिभीमो भीमपराक्रमः॥ १०१॥

(941) अनादिः—देवतान्तरभक्तेर्यः देवताभिदव सर्वदा। नादीयते स्वामितयेत्यनादिः परिकीर्तितः॥ (942) भूभुवः—तथ्यसदास्यइतने ह्यात्मलाभवतः पदम्। भवति स्वयमेवेति भूभुवः स च कथ्यते॥
(943) लक्ष्मीः—आत्मलाभवतां सर्वसंपत् लक्ष्मीः स यत् स्मृतः॥
(944) सुवीरः—तेषां यो विनिपातस्य प्रतीकारं करोति सः। सुवीर
इति विख्यातः सप्ताणों मनुरुत्तमः॥ (945) रुचिराङ्गदः—प्रपन्नेभ्यः
स्वानुभवयोग्यमङ्गं मनोहरम्। अप्राकृतं सदा दत्ते योऽसौ स्यात्
रुचिराङ्गदः॥ (946), (947) जननः—अथोच्यतेऽत्र भगवद्वयापाराणां
प्रयोजनम्। जननः स्वानुभृत्यर्हकरणोपेतसर्जनात्। जनजन्मादिः-जनानां
जनजन्मादिर्जन्मनो यत् फलं स्वयम्॥ (948) भीमः—एवंविधानुप्रहस्य
विमुखानां निरन्तरम्। गर्भजन्मादिहेतुत्वात् भीम इत्युच्यते वुधैः॥
949) भीमपराक्रमः—लोकाहितेषु नितरां हिरण्यादिषु सर्वदा। भीमः
पराक्रमो यस्य स स्यात् भीमपराक्रमः॥

आधारनिलयो धाता पुष्पहासः प्रजागरः । ऊर्ध्वगः सत्पथाचारः प्राणदः प्रणवः पणः ॥ १०२ ॥

(950 आधारनिलयः—धार्मिका जगदाधारा प्रह्लादाद्या विशेषतः तेषां तु निलयः स्थानं आधारनिलयस्तु सः॥ (951) धाता—स्वयं च धर्माचार्यस्वात् धातेति परिकार्त्यते॥ (952) पुष्पद्दासः—स्वात्मातुः

भीविष्णुसहस्रनामस्तोत्रम्

भवशकीनां सायंपुष्यवद्दस्य वै। हासोऽस्ति भोग्यतोल्लासः पुष्पहास इति स्मृतः॥ (953) प्रजागरः—रात्रिदिवं प्रजागितं सस्येष्विव कृषी-वलः। भक्तेषु नितरां योऽसौ प्रजागर इहोच्यते॥ (954) ऊर्वगः—योऽसौ स्वभावतस्तुङ्गः ऊर्ध्वगः परिकीर्तितः॥ (955) सत्यथाचारः—सत्पथाचार इत्युक्तः सन्मार्गे तत्प्रवर्तनात्॥ (956) प्राणदः—कान्तादि-विषयासकृत्या नष्टात्मभ्यः कृपावशात्। सद्दात्मोज्जीवनसंबन्धमुद्दोध्य पण्वेन वै। पादारविन्द्योस्तान् यः प्रणामयित नित्यशः। प्रणवः समाख्यातः सप्ताणां मोक्षदो मनुः॥ (958) पणः—खाम्यदास्यव्यतीहार-व्यवहारात् पणः स्मृतः॥

प्रमाणं प्राणनिलयः प्राणभृत् प्राणजीवनः । तस्यं तत्त्विदेकात्मा जन्ममृत्युजरातिगः ॥ १०३ ॥

(959) प्रमाणम्—परमार्थत्रयीसारप्रत्यायकतया खपम्। प्रमाणभिति विष्यातः सप्ताणीं मनुष्ठत्तमः॥ (960) प्राणिनलयः—यसिन्
नियं प्रलीयन्ते प्राणा जीवाः सद्दाऽप्रजे। राकुन्ता इव नीडे से स
प्राणिनलयः स्मृतः॥ (961) प्राणभृत्—तान् मातृबद्धारयित प्राणभृत्
स स्मृतो बुधैः॥ (962) प्राणजीवनः—जीवयत्यन्नवज्ञीवान् स उक्तः
प्राणजीवनः॥ (963) तत्त्वम्—सारांद्राभूतो जगतो योऽसौ तत्त्वभिति
स्मृतः॥ (964) तत्त्ववित्—वेत्ति यः स्वत्मनस्तत्यं तत्त्ववित् स च
कथ्यते॥ (965) एकात्मा—रोपी भोकाऽभिमानी चाप्येकिविवद्यित्तोस्तु
यः। एकात्मेति स सप्ताणः सर्वेत्राणप्रदो मनुः॥ (966) जन्ममृत्युजरातिगः—विद्विद्धर्महीनो यो जन्ममृत्युजरातिगः॥

भूर्भुवस्खस्तहस्तारः सविता प्रिपतामहः। यज्ञो यज्ञपतिधन्त्रा यज्ञाङ्गो यज्ञवाहनः॥ १०४॥

(967) भूभुवःखत्तहः—भूरादिभिर्लक्षितानां जीवानां यः समा-श्रयः। भूभुवखत्तहः स स्यात् द्शाणिः सर्वदो मतुः॥ (968) तारः— संसारतारणात् तेषां तारः स्यात्प्राणिनां सद्य॥ (969) सिवता-साक्षा-ज्ञनयिता योऽसौ सर्वस्य सिवता स्पृतः॥ (970) प्रिवतामहः—िपता-महस्य जनकः प्रितामह उच्यते॥ (971) यद्यः—िरक्तानां स स्वयं यहो यज्ञ इत्युच्यते बुधैः ॥ (972) यज्ञगितः—यज्ञस्य फल्रो यसात् तसात् यज्ञगितः स्मृतः ॥ (973) यज्ञा—स्रशक्तिषये यष्टा ख्यं यज्ञिति कथ्यते ॥ (974) यज्ञाङ्गः—शेषः शक्तकतो यज्ञोऽस्यति यज्ञाङ्ग उच्यते ॥ (975) यज्ञश्रहनः—तेषां श्रद्धाधिक।रादिदानात् स्यःत् यज्ञश्रहनः ॥

यश्चभृत् यश्चमृत् यश्ची यश्चभुक् यश्चसाधनः। यश्चान्तभृत् यश्चगुह्यमन्नमन्नाद एव च ॥ १०४॥

(976) यश्चभृत्—पूर्णाहुतिस्तस्मृतिभ्यां विफलं यश्चमण्युत । पुष्णाति यश्चभृत् स स्यात् सप्ताणां मनुहत्तमः ॥ (977) यश्चभृत्— जगद्धिताय कृतवान् यश्चमादौ स यश्चभृत् ॥ (978) यश्चभृत् — यस्त्ववेषां तु यश्चानां शेषी यश्चीति कथ्यते ॥ (979) यश्चभुक् — भुङ्के तान् स भुनक्त्येवं यश्चभुक् स निगचते ॥ (980) यश्चसाधनः — श्चानद्वारा यस्य यश्चः साधनं यश्चसाधनः ॥ (981) यश्चान्तकृत् — अन्तं पर्यवसानं यो यश्चानां कुहते स्वयम् । स्वतत्त्वश्चान्तकां तु स यश्चान्तकृत्वच्यते ॥ (982) यश्चगुद्धम् — यस्त्रीयति यश्चेषु नित्यत्ततोऽप्यत्ववत् । पुरोडाशादिकं भुक्ता तृष्यव्यवस्यान् विशेषतः । तं यश्चितिस्यादिविद्यप्त प्रमुख्यानिति स्वतः ॥ (983) अञ्चम्—एवं निष्यादितानन्तमाकृशक्तिसम्बन्धितः । भुज्यते यः सदा सोऽयमञ्चमित्युच्यते वुधैः ॥ (984) अञ्चादः — अतृंत्तांक्च तथा भुः स्वयं सोऽन्नाद ईरितः ॥

आत्मयोनिः स्त्रयञ्जातो वैखानः सामगायनः। देवकीनन्दनः स्त्रष्टा क्षितीशः पापताशतः॥ १०६॥

(935) आत्मयोनिः—भोक्तारमात्मना नित्यं यो योजयित सर्वदा। आत्मयोनिः स कथितो वर्ख्यम्सु बभोगदः॥ (986) स्वयंजातः— स्वयंजातो यतो जातः प्रार्थताद्यतपेश्चया॥ (937) वैद्यानः—जनित्वा भवदुः खं यो विविधं खनित स्वतः। वैस्वानः स च निार्देष्टः सप्ताणीऽ स्विल दुः खहा ॥ (938) सामगायनः— स्वयातिम द्याने म निरताः साम गीतिषु। नित्यमुक्ताः सन्ति यस्य स उक्तः सामगायनः॥ (989) देवकीमन्दनः—देवक्यास्तमयत्वेन परावस्थः स जिव्यान्। वात्सद्य

वारिधि यों ऽसौ देवकीनन्दनः स्मृतः॥(990) स्रष्टा—परावस्थां प्रपन्नो ऽसौ स्रष्टा सर्वस्य सर्जनात्॥(991) क्षितीशः—भूभारक्केशहारी यः क्षितीशः स च कथ्यते॥(992) पापनाशनः—नवनीतस्तैन्यरासकीडाद्यात्मकथा-ऽमृतैः। पापानां नाशनो लोके यः स स्यात् पापनाशनः॥

शङ्कभृत्रन्दकी चक्री शार्क्षधन्द्या गदाधरः। रथाक्रपाणिरक्षोभ्यः सर्वप्रहरणायुधः॥ १०७॥

(993) शंखभृत्—शंखभृत् परमैश्वयंत्रक्षणायुधधारणः॥ (994) नन्दकी—नन्दान्मामयमित्येवं प्रार्थ्यो भगवता र्रेषि यः। स नन्दको नित्ययोगी यस्यासौ नन्दकी स्मृतः॥ (995) चक्की—सर्वरक्षोसुर-च्छेत्रा नित्यं चक्रेण योगतः। चक्रीति कथ्यते सम्यक् ऋस्वर्णः शतुनाशकः॥ (996) शार्क्रधन्वा—शार्क्राख्यं धनुरस्येति शार्क्रधन्वा प्रकीर्तितः। (997) गदाधरः—कौमोदकीधारणाच गदाधर इतीरितः॥ (998) रथाङ्गपाणः—यथोदितं रथाङ्गञ्च पाणौ यस्य सदोद्यतम्। रथाङ्गपाणिराख्यातो नवाणों भयनाशकः॥ (999) अक्षोभ्यः—प्रपन्नाभयदानार्थव्रतदाढची-दसौ तथा। अचाच्यः स्वमहिम्नापि ह्यक्षोभ्य इति कीर्तितः॥ (1000) सर्वप्रहरणायुधः—पादमूलं प्रपन्नानमिनष्टोन्मूलने स्वयम्। असंख्ये-यान्यमर्यादसामर्थ्यान्यात्मनः सदा। सर्वत्र सर्वथा सर्वप्रकाराध्रितरक्षणे। दीक्षितान्यूर्जितान्यन्यान्यनन्तान्यायुधानि हि। यस्य सन्ति स वै नित्यं सर्वप्रहरणायुधः। द्वादशाणों महामन्तः सर्वदुःखविनाशकः। एवं श्रीशं प्रपन्नानां सर्वाः सिद्धधन्ति संपदः॥

नामसहस्रनिर्वचनं संपूर्णम्। शुभमस्तु।

वनमाली गदी शार्झी शङ्की चकी च नन्दकी।
श्रीमान् नारायणो विष्णुर्वासुदेवोऽभिरक्षतु ॥ १०८
इतीदं कीर्तनीयस्य केशवस्य महात्मनः।
नाम्नां सहस्रं दिव्यानामशेषेण प्रकीर्तितम् १०९॥
य इदं शृणुयान्नित्यं यश्चापि परिकीर्तयेत्।
नाशुभं प्राप्तृयात्किंचित्सोऽमुन्नेह च मानवः॥ ११०॥

वेदान्तगो ब्राह्मणः स्यात् क्षत्रियो विजयी भवेत्। वैद्यो धनसमृद्धः स्याच्छूद्रः सुखमवागुयात्॥ १११॥

धर्मार्थी प्राप्तुयाद्धर्ममधर्थि चार्थमाप्रुयात्। कामानवाप्तुयात्कामी प्रजार्थी चाप्तुयात्प्रजाः॥ ११२॥

भक्तिमान् यः सदोत्थाय शुचिस्तद्गतमानसः । सहस्रं वासुदेवस्य नाम्नामेतत् प्रकीर्तयेत् ॥ ११३ ॥

यशः प्राप्नोति विपुलं **हा** (या) तिप्राधान्यभेव च। अचलां श्रियमाप्नोति श्रेयः प्राप्नोत्यनुत्तमम् ॥ ११४॥

रोगार्तो मुच्यते रोगात् बद्धो मुच्येत बन्धनात्। भयान्मुच्येत भीतस्तु मुच्येतापन्न आपदः॥ ११६॥

दुर्गाण्यतितरत्याशु पुरुषः पुरुषोत्तमम्। स्तुवन्नामसहस्रेण नित्यं भक्तिसमन्वितः ॥ ११७॥

वासुदेवाश्रयो मर्त्यो वासुदेवपारायणः। सर्वपापविशुद्धातमा याति ब्रह्म सनातनम्॥ ११८॥

न वासुदेवभक्तानामशुभं विद्यते कवितः। जन्ममृत्युजराव्याधिभयं नाप्युपनायते॥ ११९॥

इमं स्तवमधीयानः श्रद्धाभक्तिसमन्वितः। युज्येतात्मसुखक्षान्तिश्रीधृतिस्मृतिकीर्तिभिः॥१२०॥

नकोधो न च मात्सर्य नलोभो नाशुभा मितः। भवन्ति कृतपुण्यानां भक्तानां पुरुषोत्तमे ॥ १२१॥

धौस्सचन्द्रार्कनक्षत्रं खं दिशो भूर्महोदधिः। वासुदेवस्य वीर्येण विधृतानि महात्मनः॥१२२॥

ससुरासुरगन्धर्वं सयक्षोरगराक्षसम् । जगद्वरोवर्ततेदं कृष्णस्य सचराचरम् ॥ १२३ ॥

इन्द्रियाणि मनो बुद्धिः सत्त्वं तेजो बर्छ धृतिः। वासुदेवात्मकान्याद्युः क्षेत्रं क्षेत्रज्ञ एव च ॥ १२४ ॥ सर्वागमानामाचारः प्रथमः परिकल्यते । आचारप्रभवो धर्मो धर्मस्य प्रभुरच्युतः॥ १२४॥ ऋषयः पितरो देवा महाभूतानि धातवः। जङ्गमाजङ्गमं चेदं जगन्नारायणोद्भवम् ॥ १२६ ॥ योगज्ञानं तथा सांख्यं विद्यादिशल्पादि कर्म च। वेदाः शास्त्राणि विज्ञानमेतत्सर्वे जनार्दनात् ॥ १२७ ॥ एको विष्णुर्महद्भुतं पृथग्भूतान्यनेकशः। त्रीहाँ कान् व्याप्य भूतातमा भुक्के विश्वभुगव्ययः ॥ १२८॥ इमं स्तवं भगवतो विष्णोव्यस्निन कीर्तितम्। पठेत् य इच्छेत्पुरुषः श्रेयः प्राप्तं सुखानि च ॥१२९॥ ।श्वरमजं देवं जगतः प्रभवाप्ययम्। भजन्ति ये पुष्कराक्षं न ते यान्ति पराभवम् ॥ १३० ॥ न ते यान्ति पराभवमोनम इति ॥ अर्जुन उवाच-पद्मपत्रविशालाश पद्मनाभ सुरोत्तम। भक्तानामनुरक्तानां त्राता भव जनार्दन ॥ १३१ ॥ श्रीभगवान् उवाच— यो मां नामसहस्रेण स्तोतुमिञ्छति पाण्डव। सोऽहमेकेन स्ठोकेन स्तुत एव न संशयः॥ १३२॥ स्तुत एव न संशय ओं नम इति। व्यास उवाच-वासनाद्वासुदेवस्य वासितं ते जगत्त्रयम्। सर्वभूतनिवासोऽसि वासुदेव नमोऽस्तु ते॥

वासुदेव नमोऽस्तु त ओं नम इति॥ (पार्वत्युवाच— केनोपायेन लघुना विष्णोर्नीमसहस्रकम्। पठ्यते पण्डितैर्नित्यं श्रोतुमिच्छाम्यहं प्रभो॥ १३४॥ ईश्वर उवाच— श्रीराम राम रामेति रमे रामे मनोरमे। सहस्रनामतत्त्व्यं रामनाम वरानने॥ १३४॥)

ब्रह्मोवाच—

नमोऽस्त्वनन्ताय सहस्रमूर्तये सहस्रपादाक्षिशिरोरवाहवे सहस्रनाम्ने पुरुषाय शाश्वते सहस्रकोटीयुगधारिणे नमः॥

इति श्रीमन्महाभारते (प्राक् शास्तिपर्वणि संप्रति) आनुशासनिकपर्वणि दानधर्मप्रकरणगतः

श्रीविष्णुसहस्रनामाध्यायः संपूर्णः

शुभमस्तु

BHAGAVAD GUNA-DARPANA

Commentary by Parasara Bhattarya

on

Vishnu Sahasranama

(l) My salutation to Govinda (Embār) and my father (Śrīvatsānka). I contemplate on Lakshmanārya (Śrī Rāmānuja) and meditate on Mahān (Peria Nambi). My mind be full of Yāmunārya (Alavandār). I approach respectfully Rāmamiśra. May I see face to face Pundarīkāksha Acharya. I adore Nāthamuni, the first of our āchāryas. My adorations and praises go to Śaṭhāri (i.e., Nammāzhvar). May Lakshmī grace me with Her vision. No other resource for me. I surrender myself unto Śrīdhara (i.e., the Lord of Lakshmī).

(Thus, the guru-paramparā, the line of spiritual preceptors, is extolled.)

- (Embār and Kūrattāzhvān are referred to by the dual, Govinda tātau, because both are the direct preceptors of Śrī Parāśara Bhaṭṭa and the disciples of Śrī Rāmānuja.)
- (2) Salutation to Vishvaksena, the commander-in-chief of Lord Śri Ranga, and who rules with his followers, such as Gajānana, and who is ever with Sūtravatī (his wife).
 - [In the usual Guruparamparā, Vishvaksena comes between Nammāzhwār and Lakshmi. Here, Vishvaksena gets a whole stanza to himself; his name was omitted in the previous stanza.]
- (3) Salutation to Nārāyaṇa, who incarnated as Kṛishṇa Dvaipāyana, to whom belong all the Vedas, with the Mahābhārata which is the fifth Veda (because it is he that divided and made them available to the world).
- (4) Inspired by Rangesa and given the title of Parasara Bhatta by the Lord of Śriranga Himself, I, the person named

BHAGAVAD UNA DARPANA

Ranganātha, the son of the sage, Śrivatsānka, who (the said Śrivatsānka) ever considered his discipleship under Rāmānuja as a great treasure—I now proceed to comment on the (holy) Names of Lord Hari, with a view to obtain the blessings of the Lord, Ranganātha, and His Consort, Śri Lakshmi.

- (5) In samsāra (the world of recurring births and deaths) generally, there is great ignorance about the Lord; more so in the Kaliyuga (the age of darkness and sin). And it is out of foolhardiness that I venture to speak to men who deem themselves perfect, of the secret of the Vedānta. May Vyāsa who composed this hymn of praise, and the Merciful Lord Hari who is the object of praise therein—may they both bear with me for this folly.
- (6) I prostrate and pray (to you, kind readers): please place faith in Lord Hari and the collection of His Names, and feel kindly towards me who attempt to explain the Names, and drink this nectar. Let there be no indifference or enmity in the matter.

[After the above preliminary and benedictory verses Parāśara Bhaṭṭa proceeds with his preface to his Commentary.]

We see in the world that any intelligent person, after having gained some knowledge of the objects of human pursuit through the sources of knowledge (such as perception, inference etc.), desires to enjoy the good things of life like flowers, sandal, gold, etc., to eschew things like knife, thorns, etc., which are unpleasant, and is indifferent to neutral things like a log of wood or stone or mud. Of these, the two purusharthas (objects desired by men) known as artha and kāma (wealth and pleasures) are experienced by means of actual direct perception and inference. They are to be given up, because they are associated with innumerable imperfections like the following. They (1) are petty, (2) lead to harmful consequences, (3) are disgusting, (4) are evanescent, (5) are mixed with distressful things, and (6) are not even easily obtainable. On the other hand, (the other two primary objects of human pursuit) dharma (victue) and paratattva (salvation) can be learnt only from the scriptures. They are opposed to the other two

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purushārthas (i.e., artha and kama) and are, full of beneficent qualities. Therefore, the śāstras (scriptures and works of religious authority) and their teachings are to be preferred. As is proclaimed with one voice by those learned in the Itihāsas (epic history) and the Purāṇas: "Truth, this is the Truth and again the Truth. This is proclaimed with hands uplifted that there is no śāstra (authority) higher than the Vedas, no God higher than Keśaya."

As regards the Vedas, the highest of the 14 subjects of study (vidyā-sthānas), they are to be understood in their fullest extent and scope through the Itihāsas and Purāṇas. It is also said that the Veda trembles with fear at ignorant or half learned persons, thinking, 'They will betray me (by misinterpretation).' Hence, it is clear that the understanding or interpretation of the Vedas can be done only through the study of the Itihāsas and Purāṇas; and of these, since the Purāṇas are mentioned only after Itihāsas, the Itihāsas are the more important.

[This reasoning is according to rules of grammar. In a copulative (dvandva) compound, the word with less number of vowels must be mentioned first, except in the case where the thing denoted by the word with the larger number of vowels is the more to be respected.]

Hence, the Mahābhārata, like the Rāmāyaṇa, is the proper refuge to us (properly to understand the Vedas).

[Then the commentator takes up each one of the topics given above for further elucidation.]

The chapter of The Thousand Names (1) is the essence of respected $Mah\bar{a}bh\bar{a}rata$, (2) has been sung by the great sages, (3) has been strung together by the great preceptor of the Vedas, (4) was expounded by Bhishma as his excellent creed of faith, (5) has been accepted by all persons with respect as excellent, and (6) contains truths and lessons in conformity with the teachings of the $Git\bar{a}$, and other such authoritative works. Because of all these, this chapter is to be taken up (for study, recitation and meditation).

BHAGAVAD GUNA DARPANA

(1) Essence of the Mahābhārata:—The Mahābhārata is considered by great men as a great authority, and more so, because it is an Itihāsa with clearly worded and well-constructed sentences and phrases. Both in the $V\bar{a}yu$ $Pur\bar{a}na$ and the Saiva Purāņa, it is said of this great Itihāsa; "The venerable Vyāsa churned the ocean of the Vedās, using his intelligence as the churning stick and produced for the good of the world this moon called the Mahābhārata". In the Bhavishyat Purāṇa, it is said: "Man is afraid of the sastras like a diseased man of a bitter diug. Hence it is that the essence of all the śāstras has been used to bring forth this Mahābhārata as a delightful poem". Again, the Matsya Purana says: - "God Vishnu Himself was born as the son of Parāśara called Krishņa Dvaipāyana, by whom for the sake of lighting the world the moon named the Mahābhārata was produced." Says the Vishņu Purāņa: "Know then that Vyāsa, called Dvaipāyana, is no other than Lord Nārāyaņa Himself. Who else could have produced this great work, the Mahābhārata?" So also does the Mārkandeya Purāņa say: "This world has been sanctified and has been made free of impurities by the floods of the (holy) words of Vyāsa, descending from the high mountain of the Vedas, and cutting by the very roots the trees of false and perverted dharma". In the Mahābhārata itself it is mentioned that a Brahmin who is not versed in this Itihāsa, but only in the four Vedas, Vedārigas and Upanishads is not a learned Thus, this Mahābhārata is extolled by thousands of sayings.

This work follows and is consistent with the Vedus, the books of sacred law, the ltihāsa and Purāṇas with all their subsidiary parts or auxiliaries. Indeed, it is said: "Only what is found here is to be found elsewhere; whatever is not found here cannot be found elsewhere." Thus, whatever is performed or is to be performed for salvation, according to the Vedas, etc., and whatever is to be performed by way of worldly conduct are dealt with here and laid down in no uncertain terms and without bias or partiality. For all these reasons, very many wise men have concluded that the Mahā-bhārata is more precious than any other Purāṇa. This chapter of the Thousand Names occurs in the Anuśāsanika Parvan, which is the heart of the Itihāsa, and in the context of

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expounding the duty of charity, for the purpose of laying down the essence of the śāstras in a short and abbreviated form.

As this work teaches us the highest goal, and as the doubts about its authoritativeness and its being intended as a mere matter of praise are dispelled (lit. thrown far out) by the excellence of the reasons to prove that it is authoritative, and by the possession of the characteristics that this work deals with the Ultimate Reality, this work is eminently fit to be taken up by persons desirous of worldly prosperity or moksha.

- (2) So also—"sung by rishis". Great sages like Saunaka, Sanatkumara, Nārada, etc., have sung, reciting the names with their full meaning and import.
- (3) "Collated together by the Vedāchārya". The exposition of the above is as follows:—The venerable teacher of the Vedas, Krishna Dvaipāyana, is the most reliable (of teachers). For, He is an incarnation of the Supreme Lord, Nārāyaṇa, endowed with unsurpassed knowledge and other auspicious qualities, such as aiśvarya, and not subject to any imperfections like confusion of mind or tendency to mislead others, or indifference. And he, being inspired solely with the desire to benefit the men of Kaliyuga, who are generally of dull minds, divided and arranged the Vedas. He composed the Mahābhārata, called the fifth Veda, with the object of dispelling the ignorance, doubts or perverse misconceptions of the people about the Real Truth and the principles of good conduct enshrined in the Vedas.

Look at the nobility of his ancestry. He is the great-grandson of Vasishta who, by a word of his, ennobled Viśvāmitra, a Kshatriya, into a Brahmin; is the son of Parāśara who is extolled by the Linga Purāṇa as a great soul who had attained, by the grace of Vasishta and Pulastya, the true vision of the Reality and who attained eminence as the author of a purāṇa (the Vishṇu Purāṇa). He is respected by assemblage of the rishis as one who has performed penances and yoga of unsurpassed austerity. Thus by him the Names of Vishṇu, which were sung by various sages, had been strung together in the form of a hymn of praise. Hence, this Chapter of Thousand Names has to be accepted as the most beneficial (to mankind).

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(4) Besides, Bhishma (who taught this) is recognised as a most trustworthy person. Veda Vyāsa exhorted Dharmarāja to go to Bhishma for instruction in these words:—"O mighty King! If you want to be instructed in all dharmas, go to old Bhishma, the grandsire of the Kauravas. He is all wise; and knows the essential Truth of Things—the noble son of Gangā will resolve all doubts troubling your mind in respect of all subtle and mystic matters. He has seen face to face all the gods including their chief, Indra." Again, "In all assemblies where Bhishma was present, there were always to be found present holy rishis. There is nothing that has to be known which is not known to him. He, the great knower of dharmas and all subtle, mystic, spiritual truths, will instruct you in all dharmas".

Not only this. Even the Supreme Lord, Śri Kṛishṇa Himself (exhorted Dharmarāja to resort to Bhishma and) said: "Bhishma is on the bed of arrows like a fire slowly cooling. He is contemplating on Me. My mind goes to him. He knows all divine weapons. He has in his mind all the four Vedas and the Vedāṅgas. I am now one with him by My will. O King of Bharatas! he knows the past, the present and the future. My mind is with him. If this head of the family of Kurus ends his days, there will be the danger of knowledge declining and perishing. Hence it is that I urge you to go to him ".

Further (He, the Lord, Śri Krishna, said to Bhishma) also: "O best of Bharatas, what you are going to say to Dharmarāja will be ever established in this world as permanently as the words of the Veda. The past, the present and the future are clear to you, old in wisdom, as (the fruit) in the palm of the hand. I have known you. You have indeed the capacity to create by your penance the world of movables and immovables No decay for you nor ignorance nor delusion... Your mind will always be clear and calm like the moon cleared of clouds, ever rest in sattvaguna, and not be affected by rajas or tamas."

[Sattva, rajas and tamas are the three 'qualities' or constituents of matter. They are believed to affect the mind also, sattva making it clear, rajas inducing

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passion and tamas bringing about dullness, perversity and sloth.]

The venerable Nārada also (said): "He knows fully well all the dharmas of the four varnas (castes). Hence tell him all your doubts (and get them resolved)". Nārada also praised Bhishma as one of great eminence who had attained the vision of God on account of his association with and service to great rishis and elders, and also by his life-long and uninterrupted observance of celibacy, penance and contemplation. He also blessed Bhishma and directed him to expound to the listeners not only the Ultimate Truth but also the dharmas and rules of conduct. Moreover, Bhishma has already received the blessings of his father and mother by his services to them.

Bhishma (thus exhorted also) said these words about his knowledge of the Supreme Truth: "O Govinda! By Thy grace and Thy blessings, the heat of the body, doubts, weariness, languor, exhaustion disease, have all vanished from me. I see like a fruit in the palm of my hand the past, the present and the future. O! Achyuta, by Thy gracious gift there are present in my mind, all the dharmas mentioned in the Vedas and laid down in the Vedāngas. By Thy grace again, O Janārdana, and by constant contemplation on Thee, I feel strong like a young man and am enabled to expound the dharmas". Such a Bhishma introduced the subject of the Thousand Names in these words, "I consider this dharma as the best of the dharmas", and expressed his view that the chanting of the Thousand Names was his highest mata or creed of faith.

(5) Accepted by all—The Thousand Names have been accepted by all in the world. In the Sabhā Parvan, the Lord is praised as adorned with Thousand Names: "The Lord is one with a Thousand Names." In the Vishņu Purāṇa, in the context of the grant of salvation to Gajendra, the chief among elephants, Vishņu is praised as one with a Thousand Names, etc. Again, in this chapter, in the introduction and at the end where the gains (phala) of the recitation are set out, the excellence of the Thousand Names is mentioned.

So also, in Ayurveda (the Science of Longevity or Medicine) and in other sastras which deal with worldly benefits and

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spiritual welfare. The Charaka Samhita says: "By praising (with these Thousand Names) Vishnu of Thousand Names, the Lord of movables and immovables, a man is relieved of all fevers." Even a modern work i.e., a collection of miscellaneous matters, in the context of dealing with the remedy for urinary troubles (meha), starts with "Let the Purushasūkta be recited" and goes on to say that the Sahasranāma of Bhārata should also be recited. In respect of consumption cases also, the Thousand Names are to be recited as expiation. In cases of certain fevers, it is said that, after homa, the Thousand Names are to be recited. For getting rid of the bad influences of planets, the Thousand Names are said to be classed with the Marutsūktam." So also in other places.

Even ordinary poets and writers describe this hymn as a protective force. In the Kādambarī, Bhatta Bāṇa, when he describes a room used for confinement of women at childbirth, mentions it as a place where the recitation of Nārāyaņa's Thousand Names is going on without ceasing. world, it is seen that the Thousand Names are accepted with faith, because many persons learn, memorise, hear, recite. sing, write, comment on and show respect to those versed in the Thousand Names for the purpose of getting rid of inauspicious and grievous troubles caused by poison, ghosts, diseases, planetary influence, bad dreams and omens. (The Thousand Names are also used) for expiating grievous sins, gaining prosperity both here and hereafter, loosening the knot of the bondage of samsāra and attaining Paramapada, the supreme abode of Vishnu. Some use them for the mere enjoyment derived through the recitation of the names, from tasting the nectar of His beneficent and auspicious qualities.

So too this hymn acts as the only effective medicine for children, mutes, foolhardy persons, women and atheists. Even the Vedas are not accepted as readily by all persons as this hymn, for fools and such others will not accept the Vedas. Besides, this hymn is open to all, but not the Vedas, as they are divided into many divisions, each to be resorted to by particular families, clans or septs. Hence it can be said that the Thousand Names have the excellence of being accepted by all.

(6) Because of its conformity with the Gītā, etc.: This hymn is in conformity with and establishes the conclusive teachings of the Mahābhārata as established in its various portions such as the Bhagavadgītā, Nārāyaṇīya, Yānasandhi, Agrapūja, Uttamadharmānuśāsana, etc.

For these six reasons, this has been determined as the most fit and useful for all who generally act after full deliberation and after full satisfaction. All the various teachers of knowledge and of the śāstras, (such as the deva-rishis and brahma-rishis like Devaśravas, Devasthāna, Nārada, Vātsya, Aśman, Sumantu etc., who have striven for and obtained the vision of God, have approved with delight this divine hymn-Also by Śrī Krishna the Lotus-eyed, the Lord of All, the great Teacher of the Gitā, the Guru of our forefathers, this hymn has been listened to with rapture, sitting along with others around Bhīshma.

In respect of such a great work we now attempt a commentary for eludicating the true knowledge of the beneficent qualities of the Lord.

Vaisampāyana narrated this chapter as another great secret without being asked and of his own accord and out of his great friendliness to Janamejaya, who, perhaps, observed silence and refrained from further questioning because he had felt satisfied that he had understood all about the truths from what had been told him already often in various chapters about the Supreme Reality.

श्री वैशम्यायन उवाच

श्रुत्वा धर्मान् अशेषेण पावनानि च सर्वशः। युधिष्ठिरः शान्तनवं पुनरेवाभ्यभाषत॥१॥

Śrī Vaiśampāyana said: -

"(1) Having heard all the dharmas in their entirety (without anything being left out) and all other purificatory acts, Yudhishthira addressed again Santanu's son (Bhishma) as follows:

Here 'dharmas' means all those acts which are many and of the form of Rāja-dharma (the duties of kings), Mokshadharma (the way to salvation) and Dāna-dharma (the duty

of charity), which are prescribed to be performed by injunctions contained in Stuti, Singiti, etc., as leading to worldly and heavenly benefits as well as to eternal salvation.

In entirety—completely to the extent to which it extends.

Purificatory acts—such as penance, pilgrimage to holy places.

All-everything connected with them—i.e., the benefits to be derived by performing them, their divisions and their characteristics and those who have the authority to perform them.

Yudhish!hira—himself the son of the god of dharma.

The son of Santanu-Bhishma is the son of Santanu by Gangā and is thus of illustrious birth.

Addressed again—The question is put to learn what exactly is considered by Bhishma as the most beneficial. In fact, this is known from the nature of the question put later on, "What is the dharma which is considered by you to be the best of all dharmas?" His interest was sincere to follow the course of conduct of great men. For good men seek to know the stand taken by the preceptors and take delight in what is considered by them as the truth and as beneficial conduct. They do not do any action merely because it is laid down by some authority. (Sanction by an authoritative śāstra is not enough; it must be agreed to and followed by great and good men).

We have already mentioned:—"An intelligent person should first examine the pramāṇa (authoritative source of knowledge) and should take up such objects of knowledge as are for his benefit." They are of two kinds—upāya, the means, and upeya, the object or fruit derived. Of such fruits, there are three kinds: (1) what is liked, (2) more liked and (3) most liked. Similarly, in respect of means also, there are three kinds—the good, the better and the best.

In respect of the fruits (of actions), they are subject to the following infirmities—birth, growth, change and end, etc.; and (if the fruit is sentient) they are further subject to the characteristics of sentient beings like pain, ignorance, attachment,

dislike, karma (sins), the fruits of karma, and impressed tendencies on account of previous practice. Their merits are:—freedom from imperfections, being pleasing (to mind and body), permanence, infiniteness and (when the upeya is chetana), true knowledge, bliss, lordship and wealth, etc.

In respect of the means, it is subject to imperfections, such as heavy expenses, bodily exertion, uncertainty of obtaining the fruit (vyabhichāritva), pettiness of the resulting fruit, etc. Its merits are: certainty in achieving fruit, freedom from decay, ease to perform, greatness of the benefit derived, etc.

A person must examine the upāya and upeya with their relative merits and demerits as stated above. What is excellent and best must be selected, and the others must be dropped, just as he had already refused (thrown away) some of the worst things at the original examination of the śāstras. Hence, it is necessary to desire to know the best of upāya and upeya, distinguishing them from what is bad or low in comparison. Thereupon Yudhishthira asked of Bhishma only these two (the best of upāyas and the best of upeyas), dividing the subject into six questions in two stanzas, led by the desire to investigate the subject.

Since the means (upāya) are required only for the purpose of gaining the end (upeya) and the end is therefore more important, the question in the first instance is about the upeya. Such upeya is dealt with by the śāstras in two ways: one as the supreme tattva (Truth) and the other as the supreme goal to be reached. The question therefore covers both the aspects. First, Yudhishthira asks about the Supreme Reality.

युधिष्ठिर उवाच

किमेकं देवतं छोके किं वाप्येकं परायणम्। स्तुवन्तः कं कमर्चन्तः प्राप्नुयुर्मानवाः ग्रुभम् ॥ २ ॥ को धर्मः सर्वधर्माणां भवतः परमो मतः। किं जपन् मुच्यते जन्तुर्जन्मसंसारवन्धनात्॥ ३ ॥

Yudhishthira said:-

- (2) Who is the One (Supreme) Deity according to the sastras? What is the one Supreme Goal? Praising and worshipping Whom may men attain the good?
- (3) What dharma is considered by you as the best of dharmas? By reciting which mantra is a man released from bonds of birth and samsāra?

According to the ' $\delta \bar{a}$ stras':—This phrase is to be taken along with each one of the questions.

Considered by you as the best:—This phrase (in the third stanza) is to be taken to link up with the previous stanza also, just as a lion walks along, looking also behind. That is, this must be taken to qualify each one of the questions, of course, making the necessary changes in the case-inflections (of the nouns).

 $S\bar{a}stras:$ —The word in the original, loka, means the thing by which we see, i.e., the body of $s\bar{a}stras$, consisting of sruti, smriti, etc. (because only the $s\bar{a}stras$ can teach us about the gods).

The One (Ekam):—That which has none superior to or equal to itself. This is inferable from the later passages, "Of Him who is the greatest in the world" and "He who is the great, supreme splendour", which answer the question. This word is used here not to denote an individual or its number, because this is always inferable from the form of the word daivatam, which consits of the nominal stem (prātipadika) and the suffix indicating the singular. Therefore, the word One would become of useless significance. Besides, if there is any deity not indicated as one and not possessing an individuality, the word One may perhaps be used. Since there is no such deity who is without individuality or is manifold, One must have its distinctive meaning as stated above. Moreover, it cannot be the attribute of any (deity), as in the answer to the question, there is nothing referring to One as number.

Deity (daivatam):—that which possesses qualities like brightness, etc., peculiar to the Rulership of the Universe. The question, therefore, is: "Which is that Deity, which you

consider as the Deity spoken of as the best in the sastras teaching the ultimate truths?" Doubts arise on account of differences even in the minds of persons who believe that one Supreme God (i.e., one possessing all the qualities required for the Rulership of the Universe) is taught in the various śāstras and philosophies. These doubts are as to whether such qualities of Supreme Lordship as unlimited knowledge and powers arise with reference to a particular modification of the unreal, evolving under the limiting adjunct of $m\bar{a}y\bar{a}$, or whether rulership over all is natural (to any deity). Specifically also the question arises as to whether Hari (Vishnu) or Hara (Siva) or Hiranyagarbha (Brahmā) is the Supreme Deity, because in the śāstras such qualities (of Rulership, etc.) are ascribed to them indiscriminately both individually and in common. Hence the question is in the form: "Which is the Supreme Deity?"

The second question is: "Which is the supreme goal of attainment?" This question is propounded because there are conflicting opinions in śāstras dealing with the ultimate benefit as to what is moksha (salvation) and what happens at that stage, such as whether (i) the ātman perishes in moksha, or (ii) Nescience covering the ātman is dispelled, or (iii) the qualities of the ātman perish, leaving the ātman alone to exist (Vaiśeshika), or (iv) equality with the Paramātman is attained, or (v) there is acquisition of the quality of the Paramātman, or (vi) the status of being a shadow of the Paramātman is attained, or (vii) the acquisition is only of the essential nature of bliss, etc., or (viii) a status of continuous service to the Lord is attained.

In the original text, the words used in connection with the goal are "Kim vā api ekam parāyaṇam". Here vā is a syllable denoting alternatives, and api conveys a conjunctive sense. Therefore, it is to be understood from this that the questioner wants to know whether the Deity to be determined as the Supreme One is alternative to the goal to be reached or whether such Deity is itself the goal to be attained. Or again, it may be said that the questioner wants to know whether the benefit (moksha) to be enjoyed is the same for all or different in each particular case.

Goal (Param Ayanam): all beneficent and free from imperfection, hence, the Highest. Therefore, the question is: "What is considered by you as the highest goal desired by a person out of the very many desires relating to this world or the next?" Thus is the twofold question about upeya, the goal.

Then about the upāya. The question about the upāya (means) arises because there are disputes as to whether karma yoga, jāāna yoga or bhakti yoga are alternative means to adopt or are to be adopted together or whether one or other among them is so be treated as the principal and the rest as subsidiaries. Again, the means are divided into three kinds: siddha, sādhya and sālambana.

The siddha upāya is one that is already existing, such as God, who, being worshipped, grants favours. This Deity may be worshipped in two ways—laghu (easy) or alaghu (difficult). Therefore the question is put in the said two ways by this half stanza: Praising or worshipping Whom, men may attain the good? The question is about the deity worshipped, i.e., 'praised and worshipped'. Praising: reciting in praise the several auspicious qualities of the Deity. Worshipping:—carrying out supreme worship by means of bhakti (devotion) in the form of meditation.

Men:—any human being merely (without reference to caste, creed, etc.).

The good:—This is of two kinds, relating to prosperity in this world or bliss in the next. (All this relates to the $siddhop\bar{a}ya$).

Next, the sādhyopāya, i e., the means to be adopted with the help of speech, mind and body for gaining the grace of the Deity, such as repeating prayers, meditation, worship with offerings of flowers, etc. Which of them is the best? This is the question propounded in the phrase, "Ko dharmah", etc.

Best:—with no equal or a superior. Considered (Matah): concluded by you after full examination as the ultimate refuge, like wealth set apart for use in dangerous emergencies (āpat-dhana).

Next, as to sālambana upāya, the means depending on aids such as the things or articles used for worship like mantras to be repeated, flowers, incense (as also auspicious objects of meditation like the idol or the figure of God). Of these, the question relates to the oral basis of japa (the mantra to be recited) by the words, kim japam. repetitive recitation of a mantra, accompanied by prescribed rites, etc. Manu (II. 87) says: "A Brahmin can attain anything only by japa. There is no doubt about it. Whether he does anything else or not does not matter. For a person doing japa is friendly to all (but a person performing a sacrifice has to do cruel acts, such, as killing a goat, horse, etc.). Hence, he is the real Brahmin ". Again, he says (II. 85): "Japa-yajña is ten times more effective than dravya-yajña, (sacrifice by spending money)". In the Gita (X. 25) also, Śri Krishna says: "Of all yajñas I am the japa-yajña". Thus, among the actions of three kinds done by the mind, speech and body, japa is more acceptable than the others, and the question here is only about the japa which is to be done by word of mouth—not about others which are to be performed either by the mind or by the body.

Man (jantu): any one who has the characteristic of being born. (Man is born only for the worship of the Lord).

Bonds of birth and samsāra:—By birth is denoted all the sufferings of old age, death, the womb and hell etc. Samsāra denotes Ignorance, the impressed tendencies from the sins or merits of one's actions, inclinations, desires and the contact with prakriti (matter): all these form the reasons or causes for the bondage (in the form of birth). Bonds (bandhana):—These are obstructions to the attainment of salvation.

Released (Muchyate): Here the reference is only to moksha, the ultimate release; but from the trend of answers given, that the japa is the sādhana for all kinds of benefits, it must be taken that the question relates to all kinds of phalas (benefits). From the use of the words, loke (scripture), ašesheņa (in entirety), sarvašaļi (in full), and mānavāļi (persons), it is clear that Yudhishthira has heard all things relating to dharmas, such as the seasons for performance, the competency of the performer, the divisions and subsidiaries of actions and the benefits. So also, he wants

all such information in respect of the dharma considered best by Bhishma.

These six questions are answered by Bhishma not in their order, but sometimes in inverse order and sometimes in direct order. Considering that upāya (the means) is the more important, as it is the basis for the upeya (the goal), and as the question relating to the upāya is the last, Bhishma starts his reply with dealing with the means and the objects relating to japa.

Bhishma said:

भीष्म उवाच जगत्प्रभुं देवदेवमनन्तं पुरुषोत्तमम् । स्तुवन्नामसहस्रोण पुरुषः सततोत्थितः ॥ ४ ॥

(4) A person who is ever and always engaged in praising with the (hymn of) Thousand Names the Lord of this universe, the God of gods and the Highest Person, with no limitation (as to time, place, etc.) —

The Lord of the universe:— the Lord of the movables and immovables in the world.

The God of gods:—Just as the gods occupy a high position in comparison with ordinary human beings who serve them, so also the Lord is above the gods in His glory, because the gods do Him service.

Limitless:—whose glory is not curtailed or limited in any way.

The Highest Person: - whose gracious generosity is supreme.

With the hymn of Thousand Names:—making it the oral basis of japa (recitative praise).

Praising denotes that the praising is the cause (for freedom from grief).

Ever engaged:—Continuous praises of and thoughts of the Lord are very pleasing and beneficial to the devotee; any break in such continuity causes him great pain. Thus in the Taittiriya Upanishad (1.7): "When for security (from fear of

samsāra) a devotee stands firm in the Lord, who is unseeable. bodiless, indescribable and needing no support, he obtains that security. But one who breaks away from the Lord (in his meditation) suffers from fears of samsāra." This is explained in the Smriti also thus: "The fact that Vāsudeva is absent in the mind (contemplation) of a person even for a muhūrta or a minute is a big loss, gives wide room (for bad things), results in perverse thoughts and wicked actions". Also: "Sitting in a cage made of the flames of fire is preferable to the torment suffered by associating with persons who have turned away from the thoughts of the Lord". Again: "One who has spent even a short time without thoughts of the Lord may as well weep, as if he has been robbed (of wealth) by a thief."

Thus has been described the object of japa, recitative praise. Then follows the subject as to who is to be praised or meditated upon. The fifth stanza furnishes the answer to the question as to who is to be praised or worshipped. It will be noticed that in the inverse sequence (the fifth query) the subject of dharma has to be treated here. But it is not so; the subject treated is about the person to be praised and the mode of worship (contained in the third and fourth questions). This is because the subject of worship and praise forms part of the supreme dharma and has to be expounded.

तमेव चार्चयन्नित्यं भक्त्या पुरुषमञ्ययम्। ध्यायन् स्तुवन्नमस्यंश्च यजमानस्तमेव च॥५॥

(5) And (engaged) in worshipping always with only bhakti the said Person, the Eternal, meditating upon Him, glorifying Him, saluting Him by prostrating before Him and performing sacrifices to Him—

Him only:—The fifth stanza conveys the idea that the person who is the subject of japa is also the subject of worship. In the Mahābhārata (Sabhā Parvan) it is said at the time of according first honours to Śrī Krishṇa: "We desire to offer our worship to Him who is full (of perfections), the great teacher, the first guru, eminently fit to be worshipped. Be pleased, to agree, all here"; "There is no person other than He fit to be worshipped"; "Wise men do not offer worship to Brahmā (the four-faced Creator), Rudra and others mentioned as

deities in the Smaitis, because the benefit derived from worshipping them is limited " (Bhārata—XII. 342.36); "The benefits derived from them are perishable" (Gītā, VII. 23).

Person (Purusha):—the lotus-eyed (Nārāyaṇa).

Eternal (Avyaya) denotes that, however much His qualities are enjoyed, further and further new qualities appropriate to Him spring up without end.

Worshipping (Archayan): performing-bhakti yoga which is of the form of service to Him.

Always (Nityam) denotes a person who cannot exist even for a moment without thoughts of Him like the devotees described in the $Git\bar{a}$ (X. 9) "whose minds are concentrated on Me and whose lives are dependent on Me".

How to worship? With bhakti, i.e., with the affectionate consciousness that "He is my Master and I am in His service". How else also? By meditating (dhyāyan):—i.e., contemplating always on the virtuous qualities of the Lord with a full mind, so as to have a stream of thought like an unbroken stream of nectar and to put an end to the threefold suffering of samsāra (arising out of the body, out of the outside things or by the will of the Lord).

How else again? Praising (Stuvan):—striving to recite by word of mouth the various qualities of the Lord, the body being thrilled with the bliss of enjoyment, the eyes streaming with tears of joy and the voice tremulous on account of such tears.

How else again? Prostrating (Namasyan):—Bowing low, i.e., offering at the lotus feet of the Lord, himself, who is impure because of egotism, and with his body and organs and senses, inner and outer, bent low on account of bhakti and the feeling of "Not mine", and uttering at the same time the prayer "Take all that is mine as Thine".

How else again? Sacrificing (Yajamāna):— one who does worship to God, i.e., one who performs with sincere devotion an incomparable, pure and pleasing worship by offering (Him) a series of objects of enjoyment of various kinds suitable to His enjoyment, such as arghya (a respectful oblation of water),

flowers, madhuparka etc., (a mixture of milk, honey, sugar, curds and ghee) respectively called aupachārika (ceremonial), sāmsparšika (tactile) and abhyavahārika (edible) -all gathered with pure bhakti, and in haste by the agitated feeling of frustration that he (the devotee) is unable to show full gratitude for the great act of grace shown him by the Lord by making the devotee His own.

It is this bhakti which is identified by the Vedas with the yoga said to be the royal road to salvation. Because, the venerable Bādarāyaṇa, after examining the Vedānta texts like "Knowing Him (Brahman) thus"; "The Brahman knower attains the Highest"; "With the help of sacrifices, charity, penance and fasting (the devotee desires to see God)"; and also "A person restraining the inner and outer senses sees the ātman in the ātman"—has laid down in his aphorisms thus:—"Bhakti requires as ingredients all things like sacrifice, etc., as in the case of a horse (which can be used only with a saddle)"; "(Not only karma) but that the devotee must also cultivate restraint of inner and outer senses"; and "He must repeat often and often the practice of contemplation".

Thus, he shows that bhakti is the best means for attaining moksha. For this bhakti is worship and meditation induced and fostered indirectly by the varnāśrama duties and directly by peace of mind and restraint of senses, which are synonymous with the ideas expressed in the words, vedana (knowing). dhyāna (meditation), dhruvā-smriti (unceasing remembrance) and vivekaja (born of discrimination). For its climax, it has the direct clear vision (of God), which is attained by the strong impressions on the mind made by pleasant and often repeated thoughts, flowing in a constant stream, uninterfered with by any distractions by outer objects or things. The Vākyakāra also says that vedana (knowing) is nothing but contemplation, for it is said: "It is this upāsana which, when duly perfected, is nothing but bhakti. Why? Because it has the names of (1) samyoga (union), (2) rūpa (form) and (3) chodana (injunction).

(1) Samyoga:—This name denotes that bhakti, like upāsana, leads to moksha. It is said: "His form does not appear within the range of physical vision, no one has seen Him with the physical eyes. He is perceived by the mind

through bhakti and steadfastness. Those who know Him thus become immortal." (Kath. Up. II. 6. 9.) Here "hrit" means bhakti. This is clear by the use in other śruti texts and in Smritis. In fact the Mahābhārata, beginning with the words, "His form does not appear within the range of physical vision", goes on to say: "One who has his soul filled by devotion (bhakti) and steadfastness (dhriti) gets a vision of the Intelligent Self (i.e., the Brahman)". It is to be noted here that the word bhakti is used in the place of hrit.

In the Gitā also bhakti is said to be the means to attain moksha: 'That Supreme Person, O Pārtha, can be attained by bhakti undistracted' (VIII. 22); and 'It is not possible by anything except bhakti (to see Me)' (XI. 54), The Āngīrasa Smriti says: 'By uninterrupted bhakti salvation is obtained'. Again, in the Vaishnava Dharma also:—"Unadulterated bhakti towards the Supreme Soul, Govinda, leads men to mukti. Do not feel any doubt about it'. From the Rāmāyaṇa: "Those who are immensely devoted to Thee, the Ancient One and the Highest Being, obtain all their desires in this and the other world. The devotees never fail in attaining their objectives." Again, the Vāmana Purāṇa declares: "Those who are devoted to Vishnu or whom Vishnu loves, intensely perceive Him as the only goal and are not subject to further births". (Thus samyoga has been explained.)

- (2) Next as to rūpa. The form is described as "The Lotus-eyed" in both the places where bhakti and upāsana are mentioned.
- (3) Next chodana (injunction or mandate). In some places, the word upāsva (meditate) is used as a word of injunction, and in other places, the word bhajasva (practise devotion); both denote the same thing i.e., a kind of service. Indeed, in the dictionary (nighantu) service, bhakti and upāsti are treated as synonyms. Both in the Linga and Markandeya Puranas it is said: "The root bhaj is explained in the sense of sevā (service). Hence, the wise use the word bhakti to mean great service".

Therefore, the idea underlying the use of the word upāsana to mean bhakti is analysed thus:—It is of the form of limitless love and devotion towards the worshipped God on

account of His faultless qualities. And it contains in itself the sense of belonging Him. It is this intense devotion that is referred to by the Lord in the $Git\bar{a}$: "I am the closest to and most beloved of the $j\bar{n}\bar{a}nin$ " (VII. 17); "With love towards those who are devoted (to Me)" (X. 10); and "They feel glad when they talk about Me and feel happy when they hear about Me" (X. 9).

In the Vishnu Purāna, again, occur the two passages: "However many thousands my births be, may I be devoted to Thee' (1-20-18); and also "My love to Thee is as great as the love for earthly enjoyment is to fools" (1-20-19). also said: "Being immersed in the bliss of remembering Him". There is the further passage: "Thrilled by the remembrance of His Name was the Daitya Chief (Prahlada)." In the Vishnu Tattva, it is said: "Service prompted by the impression of wisdom on the mind is bhakti. When such service is being performed, love and affection do naturally spring up." Says the Bārhaspatya Smriti also: "Whosoever is devoted to God and turns away from attachment to other things and has also renounced all desires (such as love of children, wealth and the world), he is fit to eat by begging (i.e., fit to become a sannyāsin)". The Taittirīya śruti contains the invocation: "Let this God make us united with auspicious meditation". Thus are all the sayings about the injunction to do upāsana dependent on love towards God.

(4) The word anusamarana (repeated recollection) used in several places denotes that thought becomes bhakti. The suffix anu shows not merely continuity, but also humility, that is, the knowledge that the devotee is the servant of the Lord. Hence, thought along with the consciousness of this relationship is bhakti. In the Gītā occur the words: "Remembering (anusmaran) Me continuously" (VII-13) and "Thinking of (anucintayan)" (VIII. 8). Elsewhere it is stated: "Repeated recollection of Kṛishṇa (anusmaraṇam) is supreme". Recitation of His Holy Names (Kīrtana) and prostration are included in bhakti. For example, the Gītā says: "The devotees perform worship by recitation and prostration" (IX. 14); as also "Keep Me in your mind (while doing all actions)" (IX. 34). This bhakti is called the Great Secret because it constitutes the essence of the purport of all the śāstras. The Gītā refers to it thus: "To

you, this most hidden secret' (IX. 1); "Having known it, there is nothing further to know" (VII 2); and again, "This most hidden of all secrets" (XVIII. 64). More than enough has been said. This will do.

अनादिनिधनं विष्णुं सर्वलोकमहेरवरम् । छोकाध्यक्षं स्तुविन्नत्यं सर्वदुःखातिगो भवेत् ॥ ६ ॥ श्रह्मण्यं सर्वधर्ममं लोकानां कीर्तिवर्धनम् । छोकनाथं महद्भृतं सर्वभूतभवोद्भवम् ॥ ७ ॥

(6) & (7) (And engaged in) praising Him, the Beginning-less and the Endless, the all-pervading, the Ruler of all the worlds, the Supervisor of all the worlds (Universal Witness), the One to be known from the Vedas, the Knower of all dharmas; the One who engages Himself in enhancing the fame of the worlds, Master of the worlds, the Great Person and the Cause of existence of all beings—such a person (worshipper) is freed from all griefs.

The words "tam eva cha" at the end of the fifth stanza is to be taken along with the next stanza. (Now the further commentary is about the 6 th or 7th stanza).

Then an observation is made as to the difficult nature of bhakti. This bhakti is grounded firm only by long continuous practice, and that too only after getting rid of all obstructions. This stage is gained only by those whose sins are cleared off by merits gained by performance of good and virtuous acts and conduct through many births. It is said (in the Gītā and Vishņu Dharma respectively): "At the end of many births, one becomes a Jñanin (wise man) and attains Me." (VII. 19), and "In the course thousands of other births" (69)

Then what about persons who are unable to perform all the means enjoned by the $\delta \bar{a} stras$? In answer to such fears, he (Bhishma) points out an easy way in the stanzas 6 and 7 by answering the third question, "Praising whom".

To reach that Vishnu, who is object of bhakti and who is alone fit to be praised and worshipped in every way, Bhishma enumerates His qualities by ten adjectives, which begin with

"the beginingless and endless" and which distinguish Him from all minor gods whatsoever,

The beginningless and the endless:—The Lord is ever ready to help, without being limited by time.

Vishnu:-Not limited by space: all-pervasive.

Ruler of the worlds:—He is possessed of mighty powers adequate to fulfil all and every kind of wishes on the part of His devotees.

Supervisor of the worlds:—This quality is natural to Him. He never forgets but remembers (to fulfil the wishes of His devotees).

To be known from the Vedas (Brahmanyam):—All the Vedas in their branches extol Him, and so it is easy to know Him and praise Him.

Knower of all dharmas: - Just, as He appreciates bhakti (taught by the śāstras), He appreciates equally stava (praise).

Enhancing the fame of the world: "By praising Him the praiser become himself praised," says the Vishuu Dharma. Hence in respect of all psrsons in all the worlds, who devote themselves to Him, He makes them also objects of praise by others.

Master of the worlds:—Hence, He deserves all praise and service. In His essential nature He is united with supreme greatness indicative of sovereignty.

Great person (Mahatbhātam):—He is worshipped easily. "The great are easily pleased with those who show by some act of theirs that they are desirous of obtaining favours from them." In the Udyoga parvan (of the Mahābhārata), it is said: "The Lord does not expect anything other than a jar of water (offered by way of respect), washing the feet and kind enquiries about welfare".

The cause of all beings and their existence: He is the cause of existence and life to those who lack them. Hence, inevitably and necessarily, He shows His grace to them.

Praising (Stuvan): Any praise in some way or other will do, it need not be the same as or as perfect as bhakti-yoga.

Be freed from all griefs: The devotee reaches the cool lake of unsurpassed bliss which is the Lord, after crossing the forest-fire of the threefold torments of samsāra. In this context, it is proper that the word stuvan in stanza 6 should be interpreted to denote a very easy way of pleasing Him. The word stuvan, used earlier in the previous stanza, as it is combined with dhyāyan, denotes a more difficult means of attaining Him (because dhyāna etc., are not easy of performance). If not so understood, there will result the fault of repetition.

Besides, among the questions propounded, there is a separate question "stuvantaḥ kam" (Praising whom). Hence this answer, contained in stanzas 6 and 7, must be taken to answer that distinct question separately. Again there is the fact that other $\hat{sastras}$ also support this view.

Now, Bhishma proceeds to resolve the doubt raised by the 5th question.

एष मे सर्षधर्माणां धर्मोऽधिकतमो मतः। यद्गकत्या पुण्डरीकाक्षं स्तवैरर्चेत्ररः सदा॥८॥

(8) This worship of the Lotus-eyed at all times by praises by a person with devotion is hence regarded by me as the greatest of all dharmas.

This:—what as been explained earliar as the difficult path and the easy according to the fitness of those resorting to them i.e., worship (archana) and hymanal praises (stava)

Of all dharmas, etc: Dharmas are divided into four classes. (i) Dharma performed for material benefits, such as increase of wealth (literally of cattle) and for the begetting of children. (ii) Dharma performed for obtaining celestial pleasures, such as Svarga (the celestial world of the gods). (iii) Dharma for the attainment of moksha, which starts with the performance, by persons with no attachment and with the sole consciousness of worshipping Him, of sacrifices, the building of temples, etc., and which finds its completion in

knowledge of the Truth. (iv) Services done for His benefit only, such as thinking of Him with love and affection, praising Him and bowing before Him. The fourth is the best of all.

With Devotion: Worship with love is the best. Anything done with love is done easily and with no effort. It has been sung in the Giti: '(It) is very easy to do' (IX-2). For, to remember a loving husband is always a pleasant thing to do.

This is different from the acts of worship of other gods who are not our true Lord,—a worship which is undertaken reluctantly like the drinking of a bitter medicinal decoction, with a view to obtain some benefit.

The Lotus-eyed: This describes the fascinating beauty of the object of worship—one far removed from other objects which are worshipped by some and which are ugly and terrible to look at.

By Praises: Praising is easy, because only speech is necessary, not like sacrifices such as the visuajit or penances like the chandrayana which involve expenditure and much personal exertion. Hence, the venerable Vyāsa says: "Those distressed, afflicted or enfeebled, and those under fear or suffering from terrible diseases—all these, by mere uttering of the word 'Nārāyaṇa' are relieved of grief and become happy." In the Vishņu Purāṇa, it is said: "If one utters the Name even unconsciously...."

So also in the Vishnu Dharma: "Conscious or unconscious, if a man utters the (holy) Name of Vāsudeva, all that (i. e., every sin committed wittingly or unwittingly) becomes dissolved like salt in water". Again, in the same work: "Water is sufficient to put out fire; sunrise dispels darkness; (so also) recitation of the holy Name of Hari extinguishes a multitude of sins." So also the passages (in the same work): "By recitation of His Name, a person is saved"; "By recitation of His Name, a person is released from great fear"; "One who utters once the two syllables of the name of 'Hari' has (thereby) packed his luggage to go to moksha"; "A person who remembers His Name, after his death, attains the highest world of Vishnu, whence there is no return to this world"; "The utterance of the names, 'Achyuca', 'Ananta' and 'Govinda', acts

às a sure medicine to cure all diseases. This is true, this is true, I say".

Elsewhere also: "Utter the name of Jagannātha or recite the Vedas. (They are equally efficacious)." In the Vishņu Sūkta: "Those who understand the holy Names as being the most distinguished and utter them, become fixed (in Vaikunta), without return to this world".

Worship: This indicates that this dharma is of the form of serving a particular soul and that it is not very much beyond direct experience. In the $Git\bar{a}$ (IX.2), it is said: "It (bhakti) is capable of being experienced directly". That penance and pilgrimage are pleasing to God is known only from faith in $s\bar{a}stras$ (and is not directly seen); but, in the case of the stotra (or praise) we see from direct experience that it ought to be pleasing.

Person: This kind of worship by praise is open to almost all sentient beings as far as possible. The use of the singular number is significant, as praising (can be done) by any person by himself without seeking the help of others, and therefore it is unlike the great sacrifices which require the services of a number of persons. Even a person of bad character or conduct or of lowly birth may, without fear, approach God, solely by reason of the great virtue of a taste for devotion. Very soon, thereafter, he becomes purified of all taste for sin as if by a bath in the Ganges, and becomes an extremely virtuous man. So it is said in the $Git\bar{a}$. Speaking of character, the Lord said: "I am equally well disposed to all beings" (IX.29). About conduct, the Lord said: "Even if he is a man of very bad conduct.....' (IX.30). And about birth Heisaid: "Even persons born from sinful wombs, if they will resort to Me, O Pārtha.....' (IX. 32).

What does the above mean? Is it that even bad conduct is recognised as dharma? No, bad conduct is condemned everywhere. For instance: "A person who does not keep away from bad conduct, or one with senses uncontrolled or one with no peace of mind cannot (attain the Atman by knowledge)" (Kath. Up., I. 11. 23). Again, "O king! Keśava is not to be obtained by those who have not conquered their senses." By these and other sayings, bad conduct is condemned as not being

liked by the Lord: hence, it is adharma (sinful). (Even with reference to the passage quoted above from the Gītā), this point is made clear by the words next following: "He at once becomes a man of virtuous conduct." (IX. 31)

Again, bhakti is open to all, whether the person is in one or other $\bar{a}\acute{s}rama$ or is in no $\bar{a}\acute{s}rama$ at all, like a widower or snātaka (a person who has completed his studies as a brahma. chārin and has not yet married and become a grihastha) So the Brahma-Sūtras determine in the following and other aphorisms: "He (the householder) must have control of the senses and the mind" (III. IV. 27); and ("Knowledge of God can be attained) in the case of those outside (the āśramas), as this is observed." (III. 4. 36) This is but proper. There is no prohibition of the recitation of the holy Names by any person, whatever his position, as in the case of a son calling for his mother. For God is loving like a mother. He is the kinsman of all and a natural friend. See, for example, Gajendra, Jatayus, the crow (the son of Indra), Vibhishana (brother of Ravana), the people of Kasala, the gopikas and the flower-maker.

Then the question arises: What about the Apaśūdra Adhikarana? What is stated there is something different. This is an adhikarana in the Brahma-Sūtras, in which it is concluded that the Sudras are prohibited from studying the Vedas. What is prohibited to others than the three higher is only the ceremonies connected with fire which they have not learnt, and the supreme science (of God) to be known through the Vedānta, as they have not studied the Vedas under an instructor and obtained the necessary qualification by studying the Upanishads under a guru. (Then, the commentator goes on to describe the exact position laid down in the Apaśūdra Adhikarana, as to the competency of persons to approach God and the ways of doing so.) This kind of regulation (of approaching God through the path enjoined in the Vedas) holds good in the case of persons, desirous of moksha and belonging to the three (higher) castes. On account of the preponderance of their sattvaguna, they can proceed along the great path of Brahma-vidyā as laid down in the Upanishads and involving śravana (hearing about God), manana (thinking about Him), This is fairly well known. Even among them (the three

castes), there are some who are deluded by the desires for fruits and whose sattvaguna is mixed up with rajas and tamas and has become impure here and there. Their competency for various kinds of upasana according to circumstances is unquestionable. In the case of women of all castes, Sūdras and animals, competency for upāsanas whose elements are common virtues and duties not prohibited to other castes, cannot be gainsaid. Such is the case with Vidura and Dharmavyadha. By reason of the force of the effects of experience gathered through a long series of lives, their wisdom has appeared again as in the case of a person awakening from sleep. They have merely permitted themselves to associate with inferior social classes to rid themselves of the traces of the evil effects of karma which had already started to function (and had given them the present birth). In respect of all the e persons, there is no question of knowledge being generated in them.

"Vidura, Dharmavyādha and others like Śramaṇi attained perfection (pure bhakti) on account of their knowledge, gained by them in their previous births". (Vishņu Dharma)

In the case of even those who have no knowledge of God, there is no prohibition about thinking of God, singing His praise and hearing of Him. These form the beginning of the bhakti proper, which they will reach in course of time.

The great law-giver has laid down: Dharmas which are open to all classes from the Chandala upwards are nonviolence, truth, purity, service to others, love and gratitude towards parents and performance of acts pleasing to the Supreme Deity. Even when a person is forbidden to do sankīrtana (praising God), he will get related to God indirectly and distantly by merely following, rejoicing with, tolerating or showing no enmity towards one doing sankirtana. In the Mahābhārata, it is said: "A person gets purified, if he hears of dharma, sees it performed, speaks of it or approves of it". In fact, any dharma, relating to God, which preaches bhakti or causes it to be practised is said particularily to be sparsavedin (that is, something that transforms by mere touch). That is, a relation to God in any manner established purifies him. Again, it is said: "The Lord, cried to for help in a loud voice, worshipped, seen or bowed to (as in a temple), destroys with force all sins. Who then will not worship

Hari?"; "Hari, whether worshipped, remembered, meditated upon or adorned with flowers, etc., grants all protection to a person in this world and the next"; and "Those who hear, read about Me or see or praise Me". In the Itihāsa and Purāṇa, it is said that even a low-born person, like the dog-flesh eater is entitled to perform adoration of God (bhajana). Thus, in the Vishnu Dharma: "That devotee of Thine who with faith says 'Salutation to Thee', even if he is a dog-flesh-eater, attains inperishable worlds".

All these statements, which show that the persons abovementioned should be highly esteemed and that they all attained moksha are all supported by authority. There is nothing in the śāstras against it. The subject is well settled. Thus far about Names.

At any time (sadā): This means that there is no dependence on any particular time. It also indicates that there is no dependence on any place or condition of purity etc. Any time or place will do for worship, or any state, whether ceremoniously pure or not. Stotra (reciting praise) is thus superior to any other kind of worship which is connected with a particular half year, or lunar asterism or auspicious hour. Thus, in the Vishņu Purāṇa: "The Holy Names of the Discus-bearer can be sung at all times and places. There is no question of impurity, for this kīrtana of the Lord who is always holy". Again: "Where can there be any difficulty or unhappiness, for a person to utter the names of Govinda, Krishna and Hari early morning, at noon, or in the afternoon?" Thus are the sayings of the rishis.

There can be no question of the Lord being hurt by contact with the pure or impure worshipper, nor is His power to grant favour affected by the want of purity and other subsidiary qualifications on the part of the worshipper. On the other hand, He purifies even one who is unfit to have contact with Him, and after making him fit for such contact, He takes him unto Himself, because Hs is all-pure. Hence, the Vishņu Dharma says: "No question of impurity for this kīrtana of the Lord". The śāstras, which speak of the comparative merits and demerits of worshippers, do so only with the view that there should be no scope for confusion in the performance of the

functions of the various persons in high and low stations. As a matter of fact, sankirtana and such things so petty by themselves yield high gains. Thus, it is said: "Even a little of this dharma will rid a person of great fear" (Gītā, II. 40). This dharma, once commenced, is not lost, though interrupted in the middle, like other dharmas (such as sacrifices, etc.). "What is commenced is not lost" (Gītā, II. 40); "My devotee never perishes" (IX. 33). Elsewhere also it is stated: "Saluting Him, one does not become unhappy"; "Saluting Vāsudeva, one does not get unto grief"; "Saluting Janārdana, one sorrows not". There is no room for sin or loss of gain, if this dharma is done even irregularly or is obstructed by any powerful inimical agency. For it is said in the Gitā: "No sin or loss of gain arises " (II. 40). All these sayings are significant and meaningful and are not mere (empty) praise; they do not exaggerate.

Is it so? Is it not exaggeration to say that the praise of the Lord ean lead one to salvation? No. Here what is spoken about is only the beginning of the preparation for attaining the Lord by destroying all the sins that stand in the way of the acquisition of true knowledge about Him and of bhakti by increasing one's sattva-guṇa. Hence it is said: "By uttering the two syllables, ha and ri, one packs for the journey to Heaven." (Vishṇu Dharma). Again: "A person who fixes his mind on Him does not go to Hell. After thinking of Him, even Svarga (the paradise of the gods) is regarded by him as an obstacle, and the world of the Creator Brahmā as but a trifle. The Eternal Lord, presiding over the pure hearts of such persons, grants them the boon of immortality. If this is so, what surprise is there in saying that the praise of the Lord destroys sins?".

(Note:-Nāma saikīrtana saves a person from hell ard makes him feel that Svarga and Brahmaloka are trifles in comparison with salvation. This knowledge makes him purified of all imperfections and makes him fit for bhakti, and then it leads him on to final release, all step by step.)

Here the commentator starts the question: Why not apply here the rule about $p\bar{u}rna.\bar{a}huti$) the last or completing oblation, or the oblation made with a full ladle? Though such $\bar{a}huti$ is stated to secure all sorts of fruits, it has been

ascertained by the $Mim\bar{a}msakas$ that such a statement is mere praise. The reasoning adopted there is that the $p\bar{u}na.\bar{a}huti$ is prescribed in the context of several other rites, some to be performed before and others to follow. If all the phalas mentioned are to be ascribed to this $\bar{a}huti$ alone, the other rites will be fruitless and may be given up. But that is not the case here. For, in the context of speaking of $s\bar{a}nkirtana$, no other rites are prescribed, nor is any rite combined with it; not even any prayers are mentioned. Mere sankirtana is enough certainly to destroy sins. So the commentator sums up.)

This is not subject to the rule about pūrņa āhuti. For the subject there is exaggeration. Moreover, elements of arthavāda like incomplete statement and prayers are not to be seen here. Besides even arthavāda is not altogether to be neglected; if otherwise not opposed to any authority, we must not omit to give it its proper meaning and significance to the extent possible. To omit to do so is improper.

(Then, the learned commentator starts the following question. It was said that the stava (recitation of praise) is capable of preparing a person for knowledge of the ultimate truth. Is not this also a bit of exaggeration? For tattva $j\tilde{n}\bar{a}na$ is not to be obtained easily, but only after very long and difficult austerity and concentrated meditation. But the stava involves just a slight exertion on the part of the tongue. Besides, if the same result is obtained in both cases, the performance of the more difficult sastraic acts will become unnecessary and the sastras relating to them will become of And also this conclusion is opposed to all authority. (This objection is answered thus). This is the speech of a Devil, of a person who has not realised fully the greatness of the Lord and has lost himself in chhandas (Karmakānda rituals). Reciting the praises of the Lord, however light or easy, is indeed capable of bearing a heavy burden (of fruit). for the prescription of difficult courses of discipline by the sāstras becoming useless, it is not so. They are useful to those who are competent to perform the injunctions therein contained. This stava is open to those fortunate people, who have acquired a unique taste for enjoying the very many qualities of the Lord, though they may or may not possess the other

capacity (to perform tapas, etc.). (After all, it is not the means, however great, that secures the result). The resulting gain in the case of the difficult discipline is due to the infinite grace of God. What is there to punish Him for granting His favours, even in the case of praise, slight though it be? It may also be justifiably said that, if in one case He is pleased with the great trouble taken, in the other, He is delighted by the great sincerity of the mind (of the devotee).

Hence, it is said in the Gitā: "He (a person of wicked conduct, taking to bhakti) is rightly resolved" (IX. 3C); and "A leaf, a flower or fruit or even a little water (I accept)" (IX. 26). In the Vishņu Dharma, it is said: "He is not pleased with offerings of wealth, or property, or clothes or ornaments, but only with the heart (pure and sincere). Who then will not worship Him?" In the Vyāsa Smriti it is stated: "He who offers flower or water (to God), at the same time reciting the Purushā sūkta, has worshipped the whole world of living and lifeless things." Again, the Vishņu Dharma says: "Even if a person offers the whole world with all its gems to krishna, he will not easily reach Janārdana, if his mind is elsewhere". The fundamental basis on which virtue and sin are decided is the difference of mental attitude and not particular actions.

For it is said in the Vishņu Tattva: "It is the purity of the mind of the man that matters. When a man embraces his wife, his mind is in a different state from when he embraces his daughter." It is also laid down in the Mahābhārata: "Tapas is good (lit. not sinful), recitation of the Veda is good, Vedic conduct is good, even taking another's wealth by force is good (for the worship of God); but if they are accompanied by a bad intention, they become sinful." Elsewhere it is stated: "Fish live in the holy Gangā, flocks of birds reside in temples; they are not benefitted by the holiness of the Gangā or of the temple, because they have not the necessary state of mind....."

It is but proper that, as God is All-wise, with no wish of His unfulfilled and not seeking anything from others, He should be pleased with a pure heart and not by the offer of insignificant wealth. With even a little worship though marred by imperfections in regard to circumstances, He is pleased as if it were perfect and complete. This is in accordance with the

maxim that one who is wise, is satisfied with truth. Hence it is said: "What benefit is gained by dhyāna in the Kritayuga, by sacrifice in the Treta and by worship in the Dvapara, the same benefit is obtained in the Kali by praise." (Vishnu Purāna, VI. ii. 18) Also: "In the first quarter (of Kaliyuga), men will indulge in abuse of Hari's name. And at the end of the yuga, none will there be to take up Hari's name. If, even at that time, there may survive some who disdain this ocean of sin and remember with some difficulty the name of Vishnu, indeed, they are the blessed, and their souls realise their immortality." (Vishnu Dharma). This is but logical. A virtuous king regards with parental affection a person who, in spite of difficulties, conducts himself in a fair manner, as if he (the subject) has rendered him great help. Hence, in the case of the worship of God or of ancestors, or expiatory ceremonies, though they are, according to time, place and circumstance, different in form, the result in any case is the same (i. e., the removal of Such is the practice of the eminent. Again, the remembrance of one's poverty or inability is regarded as equivalent to the performance, in emergencies, of the śrāddha (the annual ceremony in honour of one's deceased parents) which has to be carried out elaborately, with the expenditure of all that one has. It has also been said: "When it is impossible to perform the necessary rites, mere utterance of the appropriate mantras will do."

In conclusion, it is the conviction of Bhishma that sankirtana and similar disciplines are the best form of worship of the Lord for the following and other reasons: (1) The worship is of the dearest Person and hence performed with ease and no effort. (2) It can be done conveniently with little or no expense or exertion. (3) It is attractive, because it is inspired by the consciousness that it is being offered to please one's own master, not far away. (4) Though the service is comparatively slight, it secures to the worshipper the great fruit of moksha which is attainable only after great difficulty and exertion. (5) There is no sin incurred, even if the performance is not strictly regular or in the proper manner. (6) Those who are qualified to do this worship are innumerable, and hence it is suitable to all men. (7) There is no fixed rule rejecting the worship on account of time, place, etc., and hence it is not dependent on any condition. (8) Owing to the

glory of God, the object of worship, there can be no obstruction to the attainment of the goal. The above is the opinion of other rishis also, as stated in the following and similar passages: "Vishnu-worship is higher than any other form of worship"; "The Lord, Vishnu, protects His devotees as His own body"; and "There is nothing higher than worshipful devotion to Govinda".

Then Bhishma proceeds to answer the question about the ultimate goal (parāyaṇam) and directs Dharmarāja to listen to the Thousand Names in the following stanzas (9 to 12). There the first half stanza deals with the second question (which relates to the ultimate goal).

परमं यो महत्तेजः परमं यो महत्तपः। परमं यो महद्रह्म परमं यः परायणम्॥९॥

(9) (He) who is the supreme and great effulgence; who is the supreme and great director (tapas); who is the supreme and great Brahman; and who is the supreme and highest ultimate goal;

पवित्राणां पवित्रं यो मङ्गलानां च मङ्गलम्।

(10) (a) He who is the purest of the pure and who is the auspicious amongst the auspicious;

The combination of the masculine yah (He who) with tejas (radiance) etc., which are in the neuter gender, should not make us think that there is a confusion in genders. The attempt here is only to relate a word (Puṇḍarikāksha) with a number of new words different in gender. This is grammatically correct. For example, see Vedāh pramāṇam, "Vedas are the authority" (Vishṇu Dharma), and Tattvam Nārāyaṇah, "Nārāyaṇa is the truth" (Nārāyaṇa Sūkta). In the former example, there is a difference in number, and in the latter there is a difference in gender.

There are six attributes of the Lord mentioned to show that He is most attractive and that remind us of the supreme purushārta (moksha).

(1) Effulgence (tejas). It is itself light and It lights up other, things also. Thus it is said: "Having attained the

Supreme Light' (Chh. Up. VIII. 12); and "The sun shines with light borrowed from Him".

- (2) Great (mahat). This shows that there is no limit to His light.
- (3) Supreme (paramam). There is nothing equal or superior. This is the meaning to be adopted in later places also.
- (4) Director (tapas). He issues decrees and orders. He is the ruler. So it has been said: "He radiates His conquering powers for the sake of the gods" (Nārāyaṇa Sākta); "Him who is the supreme ruler" (Svet. Up. VI. 3); and "He is the ruler of all" (Brih. Up. VI. 9. 22).
- (5) Brahman (the extremely great). He is great because His nature and qualities are beneficent to an extent unlimited. He makes all others great by His omnipotence.
- (6) Purest of the pure (pavitram). The words paramam (supreme) and mahat (great) should be understood here. The words mean that He is the agency for purifying in a particular way. Purity means freedom from impurities (doshas), and impurity arises in inanimate matter when it evolves under the influence of rajas and tamas. In the soul, it is caused by contact with such matter. And it consists of ignorance, offences against the Lord, attachment, hate, etc. The Lord alone is capable of destroying utterly the doshas root and branch, because He is always of a nature opposed to them. He is the purest of the pure. So proclaim the śāstras: "He (the knower of Brahman) does not feel anxiety (about his salvation) (Taitt. Up. II. 9); 'Just as water does not cling to the lotus leaf" (Chh. Up. IV. iv. 3); "Just as a tuft of grass is burnt up by fire" (Chh. Up. V. xxvi. 3); "He (the soul) shakes off his sins and merits (when attaining moksha)" (Kaush. Up. 1. 4); "After getting rid of merits and sins the wise man...", (Mund. Up., III. I. 3); "The highest purification for the soul is held to arise from knowledge of God" (Yājñavalkya Smriti); and "Remember Nārāyaṇa at the time of the bath and any other action. This is the most efficacious expiation for all sins". To the same effect the Gitā says: 'He who knows Me as one without a beginning and without birth' (X. 3). In the Rāmāyana, it is said: 'You are the purifier of all persons, O

scion of the Raghu race". The Vishņu Purāņa declares: "The continued remembrance of Krishņa is the best of all expiatory ceremonies" (II. vi. 39); and also: "Vishņu, enshrined in the minds of the yogins, destroys all sins, as fire combined with breeze, flares up and burns dry grass" (VI. vii. 70). Practically all passages relating to expiation will illustrate this.

In other cases, like that of the sacred waters which are purifying agencies, they acquire that characteristic only by their contact with the Lord. This is shown by the adjectives, 'supreme' and 'great'. It is not reasonable to hold that either sentient beings who are themselves naturally impure or the gods who are also affected by impurity can purify others who are similarly situated. Hence it is that Parāsara, Saunaka and others in the context of subhāśraya (God as the substratum of auspiciousness) prohibit contemplation and worship of other gods. Subhāśraya means an object of worship or meditation which is at once auspicious (i. e., subha or sin-destroying) and easy (āśraya) for contemplation. Thus: "All the gods are impure because they are born in karma and are subject to karma' (Vishņu Purāņa, VI. 7. 77); "All beings in this world, from Brahmā (the four-faced creator) down to a clump of grass, are all born in karma and are in the grip of samsāra" (Vishņu Dharma). It is well stated (by authorities) that the gods acquire the capacity to purify only by contemplating on Him, worship. ing Him, doing services to Him like sipping the water that has washed His feet, etc. Similarly, the holy water and sacred temple acquire this capacity to purify only by their nearness to Him. Hence, says the Vishnu Purana (VI. 4.30) about the Gangā: "This is the greatness of the water that has flowed down from the toes of the left foot of Vishnu". And as for mere waters, it is said: "The waters are indeed the abode of Vishnu, and He is the Lord of the waters."

In the same way, Time is (said to be auspicious and purificatory) because of its connection with Him, as the hour of His incarnation, or having Him as its deity, or as the hour of His going to sleep or waking up, as for example in the case of dvādašī, (the twelfth day of the lunar fortnight), jayantī (birthday), śravaņam, (a day when the moon is in conjunction with a lunar asterism in Capricorn sacred to Vishņu).

Again ātma-guṇas (spiritual virtues such as self-control, etc.) are said to be purificatory because they are appropriate to knowledge about Him.

Sacrifices, charity, tapas and srāddha are purificatory because they are all but forms of His worship. Brahmins and others are able to purify because they are privileged to study the Vedas which sing of Him. Hence it is said in the Mahā-bhārata: "A Brahmin becomes a Brahmin and a seer of Truth only when he knows Vāsudeva, the All-pervading (Krānta)."

The Vedas and the Smritis are also purifying as they are but His commands and recognise Him as supreme. Thus it is said: "The Vedas are about Nārāyaṇa" (Bhāgavata, II. 5. 15); and "The Śrutis and Smritis are My commands".

Temples are sacred and capable of cleansing a person because He resides or presides there; this is so stated in the Mahā-bhārata, Āraṇyaka, Tīrthayātrā chapter. Beginning with the statement, "Dvārakā is holy", it goes on to observe: "There Hari, whose nature is beyond thought and who has killed the demon, Madhu, dwells. It is holy, it is supremely great, it has holy waters, it is the penance-grove" (88. 24). Thus the purifying power of a place is said to be due to His connection with it. It is then concluded clearly: "Govinda indeed is the supremely pure among the pure. He is the holiest of the holy". (88. 26)

Auspicious of the Auspicious (Mangalānām cha mangalam): He is the most intensely desirable, being more desirable than fragrant garlands, sandal paste, heavenly damsels and even nectar, and also more desirable than the individual soul which has destroyed all the impurities of samsāra and is compacted of bliss and knowledge in its essence, pure and unlimited. For these reasons, He is the Ultimate Supreme Goal. This will be elaborated.

(yah: He who): It would have been appropriate to conclude that such a Person is the supreme goal. Instead of this, there is the statement, "He who is the goal", as if this is established. The intention is to show that this indeed is well known as well-established in the $\hat{sastras}$. What follows is the answer to the first question. The next stanza and a half are devoted to answering; "Who is the one Deity?"

दैवतं देवतानां च भूतानां योऽव्ययः पिता॥ १०॥

(10) (b) The God of gods and the indestructible Father of beings.

He alone is the principal, who is the Great God of all the gods, i.e., of Siva, Brahmā and others. Why? Because He is the Father of them all, the beings, that is, those who are existent. The word, 'Indestructible' is to show that He is not like ordinary fathers.

When He is their ancient and imperishable Father, they cannot be said to be without a protector at any time.

How He is the father, is explained in the next stanza:

यतः सर्वाणि भूतानि भवन्त्यादियुगागमे। यस्मिश्च प्रलयं यान्ति पुनरेव युगक्षये॥ ११॥

(11) From whom all beings originate in the beginning of the first yuga and into whom they get dissolved again at the expiry of the yuga.

From whom (yataḥ) denotes the nimitta kāraṇa, the instrumental cause. 'All' (sarvāṇi):—Beginning with Brahmā (the four-faced) down to the stump of a tree.

Beginning of the first yuga (Adiyugāgame) is significant to show that in the beginning it was different from what prevailed after the creation of Brahmā, when through him further creation proceeded. (That is, the Lord Himself directly was responsible for creation at the beginning.)

Now about the Lord being the material cause: "Into whom alone all beings are dissolved" shows that the absorption is in the material cause of the effect. This is like the spider which absorbs its threads in its own saliva.

The word cha (and) is used to denote (i) that He is also the auxiliary cause and (ii) that He is the cause for maintain. ing the universe, activating it, etc. The Lord who is the Supreme Principle is defined as possessing this quality in the Vedas. For example: "From whom all these beings are born!" (Tatti. Up. III). It is also stated in an aphorism in the

Brahma-Sūtras: 'From whom are the birth, etc., of this (universe)' (I.i.2)

That Brahman itself is all the three kinds of causes is illustrated from a Vedic text, "The Brahman is the forest. He is the tree" and established in the context of the Brahman Sūtras (I. 4-23.): "(The Brahman is) also the material cause. because there can be no contradiction of the proposition and its illustrative examples." (To the question, "Which is the tree from which the whole universe is shaped?", the answer given is: "The tree, the forest and the Director are the same Brahman.")

Some distribute the causes between two agencies. The Lord is the material cause, and Maheśvara is the instrumental cause. Their stand is not Vedic. A question may be raised to the effect that if the Brahman is the material cause, that will be attributing to it imperfections like the quality of changing. There is no ground for such a question, for evolutionary and other changes are only in respect of prakpiti (matter) and other things (souls) which constitute His own body. The example of the spider was cited by the respected Vedas only to meet this point.

Then, when the question by Yudhishthira was, "Who is the Supreme Deity?", the answer must naturally be "Vishnu". Instead of laying down a conclusion, Bhishma starts by saying yah (he who), (as if this is something already known to the questioner). This is to show that it is well known from the śāstras that Vishnu is the Supreme Deity of all deities.

Besides, in the Upanishads etc., the Supreme Being is described in various places, i.e., when they direct themselves solely to speak of His characteristics, His Reality, worship of Him with contemplation, attaining Him, etc., sometimes with no adjectival qualifications and at other times with qualifications like 'supreme' and in words that may be applied in common to all sorts of persons, such as Sat, Asat, Brahman, Akshara, etc., so that doubts arise as to whether the reference is to Brahmä (the four-faced) or to Hari or to Śiva, etc. To set at rest these doubts, there occur passages like "Nārāyaṇa is the Supreme Brahman", "Nārāyaṇa is the Supreme Reality"

(Nārāyaṇa Sākta); "That supreme abode of Vishņu" (Kaṭha. Up., III. 9); "Nothing else is higher than He (Vishņu)" (Svet. Up., III. 9); and "Nothing is higher than Purusha (the Supreme Person)" (Kaṭh. Up. III. 11). In the Gītā also there are similar passages: "Nothing else is higher than I" (VII. 7); and "The Highest Person is another" (XV. 17). All these proclaim this fact in express words with no room for any other inference or doubt.

Any intelligent person can easily come to the conclusion that Vishnu is the Highest Deity of unassailable rulership and that the others are not so high from the following also: (1) the common trend of the scriptural statements about creation; (2) the purport or meaning of the Purusha Sūkta, Uttara Nārāyana Sūkta and other important passages; (3) the loud proclamations of many Upanishads like the Subāla, Maitrāyaṇīya, Mahopanishad, Chhāndogya, Taittirīya, Katha and Aitareya; (4) the sattvika puranas and itihasas; (5) the opinions of great sages like Parāsara, Vyāsa and Vālmiki who know and have had direct perception of the Highest Deity; (6) the agamas which are in conformity with the Vedas and (7) the natural excellence of His form, weapons, conveyances and action. Again, our āchāryas have come to the above conclusion, as stated by them in the 'Dahara', 'Vaiśvānara' and other sections of the first chapter (Samanvaya Adhyāya) of the Brahma-sūtras. Hence there is no need to elaborate further.

Yāmunāchārya also says the same thing in a brief way in the 15th stanza of the Stotra-ratna, which begins with "Thee, by reason of Thy grace, beauty and deeds." My (the commentator's) revered father also says, addressing Vishņu in the Vaikunta Stava (17): "We feel convinced that Thou art the Highest God from hundreds of passages in the Vedas which deal with the Highest Reality, from logical inferences, from Smritis of a like import, from sāttvika purānas and from the opinions expressed by those who have attained the knowledge of God". Again: "Learned men have also determined that Thou art the Supreme Lord from the beauty of Thy form Thy superb radiance, some of Thy wonderful and appropriate exploits and some other clear and significant signs." (Ibid. 28).

Thus, the tattva (the Ultimate Reality) and the hita (the beneficial way of attainment) have been determined as superior to all else. Of these, a method common and beneficial to all is to be clearly set forth. So Bhishma invites Yudhishthira to listen:

तस्य लोकप्रधानस्य जगन्नाथस्य भूपते । विष्णोर्नामसहस्रं मे श्रणु पापभयापहम् ॥ १२॥

12. O King! Hear from me the Thousand Names which remove sins and drive away fear,—of that Vishnu, Lord of the universe and Ruler of the world.

Of that (Tasya): Of Him whose supreme greatness has been set forth above.

Lord of the universe (Lokapradhānasya): The Lord on whom all without exception depend.

Ruler of the world: He rules all.

Thousand Names: Though there are so many other methods of pleasing Him, the Thousand Names are to be preferred which remove sins, etc. The Thousand Names deserve the praise that they destroy sins and drive away all sorts of fears by the very roots. From me (Me): From me or for my sake. (The Sanskrit word me is common to several cases, dative, ablative and genitive. Here it can be taken as either dative or ablative singular.) O King! Hear: Why this call to listen to one who is already listening of his own accord, and why the vocative 'O King? These show that the speaker (Bhishma) felt that the gain of a listener for this matter was worthy of commendation.

(Then he proceeds to set out what he will be speaking about.)

यानि नामानि गौणानि विख्यातानि महात्मनः । ऋषिभिः परिगीतानि सानि वक्ष्यामि भूतये॥ १३॥

(13) For the good (of the world), I shall tell you the (holy) Names of the Supreme Soul (Paramātman) which are indicative of His attributes and glory, well known and sung by the rishis.

Indicative of attributes (Gaunāni): Generally, words are capable of four functions: to indicate (1) an individual, (2) a class, (3) a quality and (4) an action. (For example, Chaitra, a Brahmin, pure and doing charity.) The occasion for denoting an individual and a class arises respectively through the limitation of individuality and the presence of universality. And these are not relevant here. So, the word "Gaunāni" is used here, to show that the names (of God) are derived from qualities and actions which have become the cause therefor. Their significance is derivative and etymological. Here the word "guna" must be taken to include activities also. Mahābhārata, the Lord speaks of the etymological interpretations of His Names as referring to qualities and actions. says: "Some of My Names are said to indicate qualities"; "He who knows the meaning of Names indicating action, O! son; and "Hear attentively from Me, O sinless one, the derivation of My Names which are applied to Me on account of My action". These Names are not without significance, because in each word each of its parts, when analysed, bears a significant sense. The Names are not used, according to some capricious convention.

Well known: These names are being used largely both in they Vedas and in ordinary literature, hence they are well known as applicable to Him. They are rūḍhāni, traditionally well known. Even though some of the names may apply to others in an etymological sense, yet they are peculiarly His own. For a name to be a name must apply only to one.

By rishis: like Sanaka, Sanatkumāra and Nārada who have understood the essense of all the Vedas. Sung: sung on all sides (pari). These Names were applied as descriptive of Him, by them who explained the forms and reasons with an affection which is like that of a cow with a full udder towards its calf. They are culled from the sayings of various rishis, like honey gathered from various flowers by a bee, and strung together by Vyāsa in the form of a stotra. They have come down traditionally.

For the good of All: Bhiti means existence, life. The meaning here is that this teaching is for the saving and reviving of the soul which has been lost in beginningless

samsāra. For, the Taittirīya Upanishad thus describes the existence (sat) and non-existence (asat) of the individual soul: "He who knows the Brahman as non-existent, himself becomes non-existent. Whoever knows the Brahman as existent is indeed truly existent." (II. vi. 1)

Of the great soul: Great is His glory and His knowledge deep and immeasurable. Hence it is impossible give out all the Names of His. So it is said: "I have listened to the auspicious interpretation of the names of this God. From it I know only this, that Keśava indeed cannot be known fully." Those who wish to experience in this manner the Thousand Names of Vishņu, will help in the realisation of their souls. This is the meaning suggested by the word Mahātmānah.

The persons above-mentioned who are competent to utter these (Names of His) should not, as these Names are due to the gunas, mix with persons who are thieves of the gunas (i. e., those who deny these gunas to Vishnu or those who ascribe them to other deities). Suppose you argue: "Let this teaching about the Brahman with attributes be for persons who are entitled to a lesser objective (than final salvation); for the teaching about the Brahman without attributes is indeed only for those who aspire for salvation." Fie unto you, your ears are indeed deaf! For you dont hear to what these Names form the means—which is loudly proclaimed in this very stotra at the end (where the fruits of reciting it are mentioned): "He is released from the bonds of samsāra", and "He reaches the Eternal Brahman'. If once you postulate two Brahmans, one with attributes and one without attributes, the oneness of the Brahman (which you advocate) will be destroyed. context when, with a view to know the best means of salvation according to the very essence of the śāstras, question is put, "What is it you consider as the best dharma", and the answer is in the same words, "This is the best in my considered opinion", if you say that even then the lesser is mentioned, where else will there be an opportunity to teach the highest? (That is to say, the question and answer denote that what is taught is the highest and nothing less than the highest truth). Do not argue like a garrulous person that of the two, that is, of the worship of God with attributes and of God without attributes, the former is a step towards the

latter. For, the two are contradictory to each other so that one cannot be a step to lead to the other.

Besides, what is the fundamental reason for one without attributes being experienced as if it is with attributes? If it is said to be due to $avidy\bar{a}$ (nescience), then what a fascinating mystery about the Vedas (do we have)! How can the Brahman, which is said to be the best medicine to one who is about to die, having swooned from the poison of birth, death, delusion and other imperfections of life in $sams\bar{a}ra$, be at the same time the abode of faults like nescience and delusion and remain without even a trace of the smallest particle of (good) qualities?

If it is argued that the fault of the Brahman is itself unreal, your argument about the attributelessness (of the Brahman) is also unreal. Is this quality real or unreal? If the fault is unreal, then it means that the Brahman is (nairgunyam) without a fault. Similarly, if being devoid of attributes is unreal, then being endowed with attributes is real. Thus, the proposition is proved. So, even though you do not want it, the truth is that the Brahman is free of faults and full of attributes.

There is another point to be answered. What is it that destroys the nescience in the Brahman? If the answer is, "He who realises monism or oneness", then we have a beautiful (riddle). The Supreme Brahman wanders round and round in error, while the bound individual soul in samsāra redeems it. (This is stating the proposition upside down.)

Moreover, on what ground can the passages describing the Brahman as having attributes be said to be useless? If the answer is that these are contradicted by passages describing the Brahman as without attributes, why not the other way round? Both kinds of passages are equally authoritative and exercise equal force in contradicting (each other). Why reject the one and favour the other? There is another point. If the attributes of the Brahman are to be denied, what is the purpose of these poor Vedic texts describing the Brahman as having attributes? If the reply is that there is necessity to mention the existence of attributes for the purpose of negating them, why mention them at all and then negate them? Is

it written on its pate that the śāstras should speak about an unnecessary thing and then say it is unnecessary? As the Mahābārata puts it: "Why touch the mud and clean it? Better keep away from and not touch mud at all."

If it is argued that the rule in $Mim\bar{a}ms\bar{a}$, (VI. 5. 19) that the later passages are more potent and kill the earlier ones is to be applied here, no! The rule is not of universal application. Besides, the earlier knowledge that a thing exists here cannot be stultified by the later statement that it is not.

(Note.—The rule is exemplified in the following case. In the Prātassavana sacrifice, there are five priests who officiate, the "Adhvaryu", "Prastotri", "Pratihartri", "Udgatri" and 'Brahma'. When starting a prayer they move one behind another, each taking hold of the girdle of the priest immediately before him. The sacrificer in turn has to take hold similarly of the 'Brahma' priest. It is laid down that if the 'Udgatri' accidentally lets go his hold, the sacrifice should be finished without distributing $dakshin\bar{a}$ to the priests. It has to be started afresh and the dakshina prescribed in that case is that already prescribed. But if the 'Partihartri' lets go his hold, the dakshinā prescribed is the whole wealth of the sacrificer. What is to happen, if both the 'Prastotri' and 'Udgātri' should lose hold, one soon after another? The rule is that the penalty prescribed in the later case is to prevail. Here, the penalties prescribed are opposed to each other and cannot be reconciled, and hence the rule.)

When there is a breaking (of the chain of priests) round the sacrificial fire, and this rule becomes relevant, the weakness of the earlier injunction is due to the fact that the later injunction cannot arise without wiping away the earlier one. Here (such a later statement) is said to atise. How to apply the rule here? The mention of the gunas and the denial of the gunas are not opposed to each other. Each may exist without contradicting the other. It may be argued that the passages denying attributes (to God) conceal (or obliterate) that part (of the scriptures) which affirms qualities, on account of the former passages being later. In that case, even the portion (of the Vedas) dealing with the nature of the Brahman may be stultified by the statement, "The (ultimate)

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Reality is the void. For this statement is later. If it is replied that this arises from the delusion of Buddhists and cannot affect anything established by the Vedas, the reply is not acceptable. For, according to you, the Veda itself arises from the delusion of the Brahman. And what distinction can be made between these two delusions?

Moreover, if looked into carefully, the scriptural passages affirming qualities (in God) should be regarded as later. Passages like "He is sinless, free from old age....." (Chh. Up. VII.1.4) prove that the mandatory declarations (of the Vedas) regarding the presence of auspicious qualities (in God) are later, being preceded by the negation of evil qualities (in Him) by passages which deny attributes (to Him) and mean only that He is free from all impurities of the soul and the body.

It is also argued that the defence of the (co-existence) of passages affirming and denying attributes (to God) lies in their being distinguished as false and true (respectively). Even this is misleading talk. For there is stultification of the authority (of the Vedas as a source of knowledge), when it deals with false matters, as when there is false perception of silver (in lead or mother-of-the pearl) perception loses its authority (as a source of knowledge). If it is your opinion that passages in the Vedas affirming attributes to God are to be ignored as false, why not ignore as false the passages denying attributes? Enough of this useless talk.

What then is the true position? The Vedic texts ascribing knowledge, power, etc., to the Brahman mean that it is possessed of all beneficent and good qualities; and the texts that deny attributes mean only that it is devoid of bad qualities such as attachment, hate, etc.

Passages like "His wishes are true, His resolves are fulfilled" (Chh. Up. VIII. i. 5) illustrate auspicious qualities. While the denial in general terms of attributes can get its full meaning by confining it to another subject (namely, evil qualities), there is no necessity to say that the Brahman is not possessed of good qualities. This rule (that the general yields

to the special) is to be found fully authoritative in 'Pada-havaniya', 'Brāhmaņa Parivrajaka', 'Brāhmaṇa Kouṇḍinya', 'Gobalivarda' and similar maxims.

Note. Padāhavanīya.—In the horse-sacrifice some homas are prescribed to be performed at the hoof marks of the horse. Generally the homa is to be made only in a fire. The special mention of hoof marks overrides the general rule about making oblations only in fire. Brāhmaṇa Parivrājaka: The term 'Brāhmaṇa' is general, while parivrājaka (an ascetic) is special. Brahaṇa Kouṇḍinya: Again, 'Brāhmaṇa' is general, while 'Kouṇḍinya' is special as referring to one belonging to the Kouṇḍinya gotra. Go-balīvarda: 'Go' (cattle) is general, balivrada (bull) is special.

The words of negation should be taken to refer especially to bad qualities and to throw them out by the neck as being not found in the Brahman, and the words laying down positive attributes at the same time speak equally explicitly of the existence of good qualities in the Brahman. In the same sentence, we find used with respect to the Brahman words like "He is sinless" at the beginning, and "His wishes are true, His resolves are fulfilled" (Chh. Up. VIII. 1. 5) at the end. Again, another text begins with the statement, "That which is invisible," and ends: "That which the wise see as the source of all beings, is eternal, all-pervading, existing everywhere, very subtle and imperishable " (Mund. Up. 1.1.6). Why then trouble about nyāyas (analogies, maxims or arguments)? It is as plain as pikestaff, as when a man says "There is a pillar" and another says "There is no pot." (Neither contradicts the other). The author of the Vedānta Sūtras details (in regard to God) the denial of visibility and such other qualities and the existence of auspicious qualities opposite thereto in the aphorism: "That which is described as unseeable etc. (is the Parāmatman), as qualities (peculiar to Him) are mentioned". (1.2.22). In the third quarter of this chapter (of the Vedānta Sūtras), known as the 'collection of all qualities', Vyāsa proves about qualities to be known from vidyās like those of Śāṇḍilya, Upakosala, Dahara, Paryanka, etc., that all these qualities are not merely to be known in essence by the mind (but have to be meditated upon). So he says: "There should be no omission (of

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meditating on these qualities) because of the ardour (shown by the Vedas towards them)". (III iii. 39).

The venerable Parāśara says clearly: "Sattva and other qulities of matter do not exist in the Lord" (Vishņu Purāṇa, 1. 9. 44); and also "He is possessed of all auspicious qualities" (Ibid, VI. 5. 54). And he proves this proposition: "The Supreme is perfect and full of beneficent qualities which are not opposed to the delusion caused by words denoting the negation of imperfections. So the śāstras proclaim".

(The following passages bear this out) "All good qualities inhere in Him". (Chh. Up. IV. xv. 2); "He is the controller of all, the ruler of all". (Brih. Up. VI. iv. 22); "He who understands all and knows all" (Mund. Up. I. i. 10), "The Vedas say His mighty power is natural to Him, is of various kinds, and consists of knowledge, strength and activities (Svet. Up. VI. 2); "Nārāyana is the father, mother, brother, the home, the refuge, the good-hearted friend and the ultimats goal." (Subāla Up. VI); "Creator of all actions, He is all sweet perfumes, He is all sweet tastes" (Chh. Up. III. xiv. 2). In the 'Anandavalli' (of the Taittiriya Upanishad), it is demonstrated that mind and speech return (without comprehending the extent) from His bliss, because of the unlimited extent of His knowledge, might, youth. The Vishau Purāna, in the context of explaining the connotation of the word "Bhagavan" mentions all His qualities in the passage beginning with "Pure and possessed of great glory" (VI. 5. 72).

Bhishma says in the Sabhā Parvan (of the Mahābhārata): "I have been a disciple of many virtuous men, ripe in wisdom and have heard from them the much prized qualities of Sauri (Lord Krishna). Hence, I consider that Hari is the best person above others to be worshipped because of these qualities". Again, in Karna Parvan, he says: "The attributes and guṇas of that great Victorious Person, the son of Vasudeva, distinguished by the discus and conch and mace in His hands, cannot be sufficiently extolled by all the worlds meeting together and for tens of thousands of years". Also in the Varāha Purāṇa: "If there is a person blessed with the life-length of Brahmā (the four-faced Creator) and endowed with a crore of tongues and a mind pure and clean, such a person may

perhaps be able to enumerate one ten-thousandth part of Yout qualities, or may not. Best of the gods, be pleased with me." In the Matsya Purāṇa: "Innumerable are the qualities of the Supreme Soul as are the gems hidden in the ocean". The Vishṇu Dharma also says: "The qualities of the Supreme Soul who is devoid of qualities like sattva or rajas of Prakriti, cannot be told by all the groups of rishis". In conclusion, the Mahābhārata and the Rāmāyaṇa contain many passages of a similar nature.

Those who (like Bhāskara) say that the Brahman Itself, becomes involved in samsāra, conditioned by some limitation, as well as those who (like Yādavaprakāśa) say that the Brahman Itself becomes involved in samsāra by evolution of Its essential nature, have to admit that the Brahman is liable to all kinds of imperfections like being conditioned and being subject to changes. Hence, the names of the Lord like 'purity', 'auspiciousness', 'the highest', will get angry. i. e. will be inappropriate. Besides, others like Śri Śankara say from passages like "From Him speech and mind turn away unable to reach Him". (Taitt. Up. II. 9), that the Vedas and other authorities cannot adequately speak of the Brahman. This is not correct either. For, otherwise the Brahman will become tuchcha, an imaginary and non-existent thing, like a mare's nest.

Moreover, in the very passage quoted, it is said, "The bliss of the Brahman" and "From whom words". There will be contradiction of the quality (of bliss) attributed (to the Brahman here). Again, if bliss is not a quality of the Brahman, one will naturally expect the Upanishad to say that the Brahman has no ananda (bliss); but it says that mind and speech turn away from His bliss. If the Brahman cannot be established by the śāstras, all the śāstras will become of no use. Even the study of the knowledge of the Brahman (Brahma. mīmāmsa) which is begun with. "Then therefore the desire to know the Brahman" (Vedanta Sūtras, I. i. 1) need not have been started at all. Such a theory will conflict with a number of other passages like "By all words, He is the person ultimately indicated"; and "A person not versed in the Vedas cannot think of Him, the Great". Again the Vedānta Sūtras (I. i. 3) say: "Because the śāstras form the source of knowledge

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(about God)." The Anandavalli section of the Taittiriya Upanishad starts with the words, "We will investigate into the measurement of bliss," and goes on multiplying the bliss a hundredfold at each stage and arrives towards the end at the bliss of Brahmā (the four-faced creator). From the very order in which the manifold nature of the bliss is mentioned, it is clear that what is aimed at is to describe a bliss, vast and immeasurable, and not to postulate that there is no quality like bliss at all. Hence, the author of the Vedānta Sūtras say.: "(The relevant passage) negates the 'this muchness' of the description of the quality mentioned." (III. ii. 21). The principle enunciated there has to be applied here. Thus, my (Commentator's) revered father has said: "Starting as if to measure the qualities, bliss, etc., the Veda says that the speech and mind retreated, because there is no question of any limit to them (the qualities)". By this the passage "O Lord! No name, class, etc., and such imaginary things are to be found in Thee." also gets explained. Moreover, when there is a prohibition of the imaginary attribution of name, class to the Lord, it is thereby established that He has qualities which are not imaginary, but fundamentally real. Thus, you (the opponent) yourself supply the fetters to bind your feet. Even the invocation, "Oh Lord", shows that He has a name. Not only this, it shows that He can be within the reach of speech, even though He is beyond it (in another sense). The passage only means that He cannot be denoted by words expressive of limited things. But He is possessed of names and forms suitable to Him and different from those found in the universe. This is made clear elsewhere: "His names, forms and activities which constitute all the source of knowledge concerning Him, are not within the range of measurement. Such a Person, i. e., Vishnu has now come into your womb." (Vishņu Purāna, V. 2. 19).

Some say: In the use of these Names, there is no scope for analysing each word into its parts and finding the actual meaning as derived from the meanings of each part. The real object is not to teach us the qualities (That is to say, these names are used only as a help for the devotee to realise the Nirguna Brahman through the recitation of the qualities of the Saguna Brahman, a step towards such realisation).

This is an uncritical and highly exoggerated statement even on the surface. Because, these are words, significant and conveying definite ideas, which cannot be ignored, and there is no authority to ignore them. Besides, Bhishma himself describes these (holy) Names as gaunāni (descriptive of His attributes). The Vishnu Sākta speaks of "Those who have understood the meaning of the Names after analysing them into their components". Thus, the object of using the Names is only to remind us of the very many attributes of the Lord.

It may well be that these Names remind us only of qualities known to us from other sastras as in the case of mantras. But that does not mean that the qualities denoted by the words are altogether non-existent. (For example, mantras are uttered in praise of certain deities before undertaking any ritual, like a sacrifice. The deity concerned is already known by the mandatory injunctions in the Vedas, and the mantras help only to remind the devotee of the deity. On that reason, it cannot be argued that the mantra is not an authoritative source of knowledge.) Therefore, it is that in the introductory portion of this stotra as well as in its conclusion, Bhishma extols the gunas (including the actions) of the Lord; and the enumeration of the gunas by means of the Names in the body of the stotra is for making us remember them. reason is that the uttering even one of the holy Names is potent to grant us all benefits. Such a name becomes equivalent to mantras like the twelve-syllabled (Om Namo Bhagavate Vāsudevāya), or eight-syllabled (Om Namo Nārāyaṇāya) or the sixsyllabled (Om Namo Vishnave) and such like. A mantra may be made the principal and all the others subsidiary: it is so stated in the Bhāgavata scriptures.

(And single Names by such relationship with potent mantras give us all benefits). As quoted from the Vishnu Sākta, "Namachit Vivaktana" the word used, is in singular; it bears out the above statement about the potency of single Name fully. In the chapters in the Mahābhārata relating to the explanations of the meanings of the Names, it may be seen that, though it is true that Names pronounced merely and without knowledge of their meating help, still revelation of the qualities through explanation of the meanings (of the Names) quickly promotes clearness of mind and purifies.

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Thus: "Vyāsa sitting with his disciples has praised Madhusūdana by singing His holy Names. Please be good enough, venerable Sir, to teach me the high significance of these Names. I am sincerely eager to hear. Hearing (the meaning of the Names) of Hari, the Lord even of the Creator, I shall become pure without any blemish like the autumn moon" Sānti-parvan, 342), and Dhritarāshtra says: "O Sanjaya! I ask of you, tell me about the Lotus-eyed. I shall attain Him, dear boy, by knowing the meanings of His holy Names and His activities." (Udyoga-parvan, 59).

The way to make use of the Names is to be in conformity with the meaning of each Name. This can be learnt from the word and the passages contained in the explanatory chapters of the 'Udyoga', 'Mokshadharma' and "Vaishnava dharma' and also from the books that lay down the rules for performing japa in respect of each mantra.

[The three stanzas that follow are not found in the Mahābhārata. But generally, in the case of every mantra, mention must be made of its author (rishi), its metre (chhandas), its presiding deity (devata), the words which are said to be its seed (bijākshara), power (śakti) and the core or heart, and finally the gains to be derived, by reciting them. Following this rule, the succeeding stanzas mention the various angas (parts or elments) of the mantra of the Thousand Names.]

ऋषिनीम्नां सहस्रस्य वेदव्यासो महामुनिः। छन्दोऽनुषुप् तथा देवो भगवान् देवकीसुतः॥१४॥ अमृतांशूद्भवो बीजं शक्तिर्देविकनन्दनः। त्रिसामा हृद्यं तस्य शान्त्यर्थे विनियुज्यते॥१५॥

(14) (15) "The great Vedavyāsa is the rishi of these Thousaud Names of Vishņu; 'Anushţup' is its metre. The presiding Deity is the Lord Krishņa, Devaki's son. The seed is (the two Names), "The source of the moon" and "the sun". Its power is the Name, "The son of Devaki". The heart is the Name "One who is sung by three important Sāma hymns". The purpose is the gain of peace.

विष्णुं जिष्णुं महाविष्णुं प्रभविष्णुं महेरवरम् । अनेकरूपदैत्यान्तं नमामि पुरुषोत्तमम् ॥ १६॥

(16) I bow to Vishnu, the Victorious, the All pervading the Mighty, the Lotd of All, the Enemy of Daityas, (demons) of many forms and the Best of persons.

अस्य श्रीविष्णोर्दिव्यसहस्रनामस्तोत्रमहामन्त्रस्य श्रीवेद-व्यासो भगवानृषिः; अनुष्टुप् छन्दः; श्रीमहाविष्णुः परमातमा श्रीमन्नारायणो देवता; अमृतांशू द्भवो भानृरिति बीजम्; देवकी नन्दनः स्रष्टेति शक्तिः; उद्भवः क्षोभणो देव इति परमो मन्त्रः; शङ्कभन्नन्दकी चक्रीति कीलकम्; शार्ङ्गधन्वा गदाधर इत्यस्त्रम्; रथाङ्गपाणिरक्षोभ्य इति नेत्रम्; त्रिसामा सामगः सामेति कव-चम्; आनन्दं परब्रह्मेति योनिः; ऋतुः सुदर्शनः काल इति दिग्वन्धः; श्रीविश्वरूप इति ध्यानम्; श्रीमहाविष्णुप्रीत्यथें श्रीसहस्रनामजपे विनियोगः;

(The above angas are usually repeated in prose in the course of pārāyaṇa. They are followed by some dhyāna-ślokas or stanzas for meditation. It is thereafter that the holy Names are recited).

Of this grand mantra, i. e., the Thousand Names of Vishnu, the venerable Veda Vyāsa is the rishi, the metre is anushļup; its Deity is Śriman Nārāyaṇa, the Supreme Soul, the All pervader. Its seed is "Amritamśūdhbhavo Bhanu". Its power is 'Devakinandana'. The essential part of the mantra is 'Udbhavaḥ: Kshobhaṇo Devaḥ'. Its pin is "Sankabhṛin Nandaki Chakri". Its weapon is śārṅgadhanvā Gadādharaḥ." Its eye is "Rathāṅgapāṇiḥ: Akshobhyaḥ." Its armour is "Trisāma sāmagas sāma". Its womb is "Ānandam Para Brahma". The enclosure binding the directions (east, west, south and north) is "Ritussudarśanaḥkāla". The contemplation is on the universal form. Its purpose and utility is in the Thousand Names being used for praising and pleasing Vishṇu.

ध्यानम्

क्षीरोदन्वत्प्रदेशे युचिमणिषिलसत्सैकते मौक्तिकानां मालाक्लप्तासनस्थः स्फटिकमणिनिभैमौक्तिकैमण्डिताङ्गः।

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शुभ्रेरभ्रेरद्भ्रेरपरिविरचितेर्मुक्तपीयूषवर्षे रानन्दी नः पुनीयादरिनळिनगदाशङ्खपाणिर्मुकुन्दः॥ १७॥

Dhyāna Ślokas

(17) May Mukunda, with the discus, mace, conch and lotus in His hands, purify us—Mukunda who is seated on a seat of garlands of pearls, in the region of the milky ocean with the sand shining by the light from pure gems; who is adorned by pearls transparent like crystals; and who is enjoying ecstatic bliss on account of pure white clouds overhead, raining showers of nectar.

(The following describes contemplation on the universal form).

भूः पादी यस्य नाभिर्वियद्सुरनिलश्चन्द्रसूर्यी च नेत्रे कर्णावाद्याः शिरो द्यौर्मुखमिप दहनो यस्य वास्तेयमिष्धः अन्तस्थं यस्य विद्वं सुर्नरखगगोभोगिगन्धर्वदैत्यै-श्चित्रं रंरम्यते तं विभुवनवपुषं विष्णुमीशं नमामि॥ १८॥

(18) I bow to Lord Vishnu who has the three worlds as His body. His feet are the earth, His navel is the sky. His breath is the wind. His eyes are the sun and the moon. The directions are His ears. His head is paradise. Fire is His mouth. His kidneys are the ocean. Inside Him is found the universe with its variegated kinds of gods, men, birds, cattle, serpents, Gandharvas and demons sporting as they please.

शान्ताकारं भुजगशयनं पद्मनाभं सुरेशं विश्वाकारं गगनसदृशं मेघवर्णं शुभाङ्गम्। लक्ष्मीकान्तं कमलनयनं योगिहृद्धश्चानगम्यं वन्दे विष्णुं भवभयहरं सर्वलोकेकनाथम्॥ १९॥

(19) My salutation to Vishnu, the embodiment of peace and resting on the serpent (Ádisesha). From his navel sprouts a lotus. He is the Lord of the celestial gods. His form is the universe. He is like the sky and of the colour of the clouds and of auspicious limbs. He is the Lord of Śri. He has lotus-like eyes. He is

attainable by yogins in their hearts through contemplation. He is the destroyer of all the fears of samsāra. He is the one Lord of the worlds.

मेघरयामं पीतकौरोयवासं श्रीवत्साङ्कं कौस्तुभोद्गासिताङ्गम्। पुण्योपेतं पुण्डरीकायताक्षं विष्णुं वन्दे सर्वलोककनाथम्॥ २०॥

(20) I prostrate before Vishņu, the one Lord of the worlds, grey as the clouds and clothed in yellow robes. His chest is marked by the mole known as Srīvatsa. His body is resplendent with the Kaustubha gem. He is surrounded by holy persons. And He has wide eyes like lotuses.

(Then follow the Nāmā-ślokas, the stanzas giving the Names.)

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